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Worshipful company of glass sellers of L

WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GLASS SELLERS OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED 1664

Charles II.
1664.

Victoria
1897-98.

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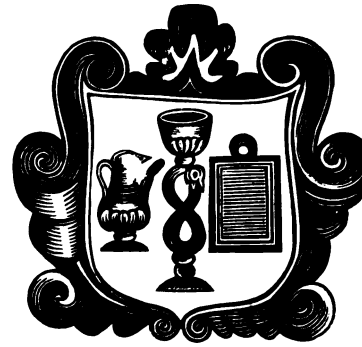
To W. J. B. Tippetts Esq.
Clerk of Glaziers' Livery Coy.
with the Compts
of the author. —
[illegible]
Wm. Glass Sellers
June 5. 1901

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY.

THE WORSHIPFUL
COMPANY OF GLASS SELLERS
OF LONDON.

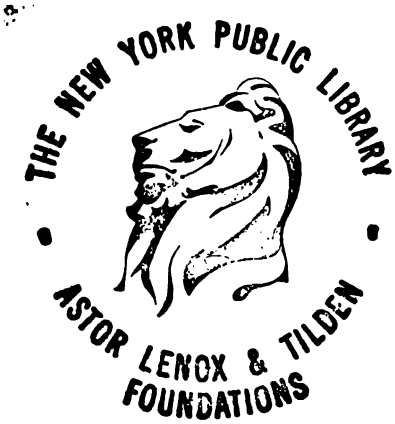
The
Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers
of London.

DISCORDIA  FRANGIMUR

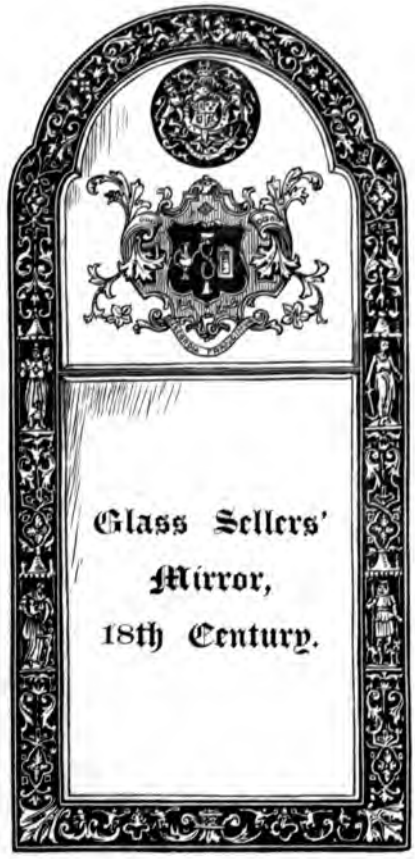
XVI. CHARLES II. 1664.

1898.

London:
Printed for the Glass Sellers Company, by
Thomas Connor,
Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.



"Who, when he saw the first sand or ashes by a casual intenseness of heat melted into a metallic form, rugged with excrescences and crowded with impurities, would have imagined that in this shapeless lump lay concealed so many conveniences of life as would in time constitute a great part of the happiness of the world? Thus was the first artificer in glass occupied, though without his own knowledge or expectation. He was facilitating and prolonging the enjoyment of light, enlarging the avenues of science, and conferring the highest and most lasting pleasures; he was enabling the student to contemplate nature, and the beauty to behold herself."—*Johnson's "Rambler."*



Glass Sellers'
Mirror,
18th Century.

COMPILED BY

WILLIAM RAMSEY, ESQ., P.M.,

BY DESIRE OF

THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER,

THOMAS LAMPARD GREEN, ESQ.,

1897 AND 1898.

THE MASTER'S CHAIR.

The Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers of London.

Foundation.

THIS Company was founded under Charles II., "for the better reforming and suppressing the falsities and deceits now commonly used and practised in the wards and manufactures belonging to the trades of glass sellers and looking-glass makers," which falsities and deceits were "to the common abuse and damage of our subjects."

Charters.

Letters Patent of Incorporation granted 16th Charles II., July 16th, 1664. They petitioned the Court of Mayor and Aldermen to enroll them, which was granted September 20th, 1664. Their bye-laws were confirmed by the Lord Chancellor and Chief Justices November 19th, 1664. The Court of Mayor and Aldermen granted them a Livery April 29th, 1712, and increased the number of the Livery Feb. 1st, 1825.

Charities.

James Hayes bequeathed, by will, in 1821, to the Company £200, the interest to be distributed to the poor of the Company. This and other gifts now amount to £777 14*s.* 2*d.* Local loans 3 per cent., the interest of which is given quarterly to poor members of the Company, their widows and orphans.

Scholarship.

One of £50 per annum, founded at the City of London School by John Abbott, Esq., in his year of office as Master, and called the "Abbott Scholarship" in honour of Dr. Abbott, Head Master of the School, and is tenable for four years at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

Technical Education.

The Company held an exhibition in 1876, at the Alexandra Palace, for the promotion of Technical Education, at which they awarded Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals.

Privileges.

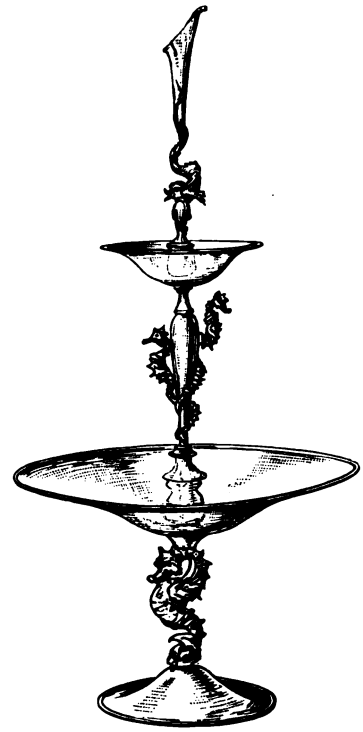
A Freeman participates in the above Charitable Fund. A Liveryman has the right of voting at the Election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and for the representation of the City in Parliament.

PRIZE MEDAL, EXHIBITION 1876.
(DESIGNED BY WILLIAM RAMSEY, P.M.)

The Company owns no property but that described under the head of Charities, and its plate and furniture, which are valued at £250.

Fees Payable.

Upon taking up the freedom: by patrimony or servitude, £2 2*s.*; by purchase, £5 5*s.* Upon admission to the Livery, £21. Steward, £5. Upon election to the Court of Assistants, £26 5*s.* (including Steward's Fee); Wardens, £5; Master, £7.



PRESENTED TO
THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GLASS SELLERS
BY DR. SALVIATI.

MR. T. LOVELL, BEADLE AND TOAST MASTER, 1897,

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GLASS SELLERS OF LONDON.

CROWN OF BEADLE'S STAFF.

The Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers of London.

Master.

(*Elected September*, 1897.)

T. L. GREEN, ESQ., St. Thomas Mansions, S.E.

Wardens.

(*Elected September*, 1897.)

JOHN MOORE, ESQ., 5, New Bridge Street, E.C.

REV. A. DALGARNO ROBINSON, M.A.,. Vicarage, Wormwood Scrubbs.

Court of Assistants.

JOHN ABBOTT, ESQ., P.M., 6, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.

GEO. BURT, ESQ., P.M., 37, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

E. C. BLACKETT, ESQ., P.M., 63, West Smithfield, E.C.

THOS. CONNOR, ESQ., Tothill Street, S.W.

W. R. FREEMAN, ESQ., P.M., 29, Cambridge Square, W.

H. GRAHAM HARRIS, ESQ., C.E., P.M., 5, Great George Street, S.W.

GEO. HOPKINS, ESQ., C.E., P.M., 30, Parliament Street, S.W.

W. RAMSEY, ESQ., P.M., 78, Farringdon Street, E.C.

W. DALLAS ROSS, ESQ., 35, Bouverie Street, E.C.

F. J. SMITH, ESQ., P.M., 17B, Great George Street, S.W.

WM. SUGG, ESQ., P.M., Vincent Works, Regency Street, S.W.

WM. WIMBLE, ESQ., P.M., 9, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Honorary Chaplain.

REV. A. DALGARNO ROBINSON, M.A.

Honorary Clerk.

R. HARDING EVANS, 58, Gracechurch Street.

CHARITY BOX.

Livery, 1898.

When Admitted.	When Master.	
1867	1872	BURT, JOHN, M., J.P., P.M., 3, St. John's Gardens, W.
1867	1875	ABBOTT, JOHN, P.M., 6, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.
1867		EVANS, ROBT. HARDING.
1868		SEWELL, THOS. D., Grosvenor Road, S.W.
1868		UNDERHAY, FREDERICK GEORGE, Holland House, Hornsey, N.
1868		RATCLIFFE, SIDNEY GEORGE, 119, Fellowes Road, N.W.
1869		DOCWRA, JOHN WILLIAM, Balls' Pond, N.
1869		FRY, GEORGE FREDERICK, Dover.
1869		OHREN, MAGNUS, Burleigh, Garlies Road, Forest Hill.
1870		MCDIARMID, JABEZ, 5, Newman Court, E.C.
1871		MCINTOSH, HUGH, 208, Clapham Road.
1873	1889	FREEMAN, WILLIAM ROBERT, P.M., 29, Cambridge Square, W.
1873	1880	RAMSEY, WILLIAM, P.M., 78, Farringdon Street, E.C.
1873		NOCK, GEORGE THOMAS, 8, Cheapside.
1873		BINGLEY, HENRY, Millbank, S.W.
1873		SINGER, GEORGE, Clapton, E.
1873	1890	SUGG, WILLIAM THOMAS, P.M., Vincent Works, Regency Street, S.W.
1873	1893	BURT, GEORGE.. P.M., 37, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

When Admitted.	When Master.	
1874		SELFE, JAMES DAWKINS, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
1875		GREENER, THOMAS, Arlington Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.
1875		DOCWRA, TOM BELLINGHAM, Balls Pond Road, N.
1875	1897	GREEN, THOMAS LAMPARD, *Master*, St. Thomas Mansions, Westminster Bridge.
1875		LONG, FRANCIS STEPHEN.
1875	1885	BLACKETT, ERNEST CHARLES, P.M., 63, West Smithfield.
1875		GREEN, JOHN EDWIN, Tetbury.
1875		HENDERSON, JOHN, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
1878		ALLEN, ALFRED, JUN.
1878		WALLACE, GEORGE, 194, Peckham Rye, S.E.
1878		HORN, THOMAS, 72, Tulse Hill, S.W.
1879		LAYTON, THOMAS, 16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
1879		NEAL, JOHN, 22, Highbury Quadrant, N.
1879	1882	WIMBLE, WILLIAM, 9, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
1879	1884	TAYLOR, WILLIAM GEORGE, 4, Berners Street, W.
1879		SMITH, GEORGE, 19, Kensington Court Mansions, W.
1879	1881	STONE, JOHN BENJAMIN, Kt., M.P., P.M., The Grange, Erdington, Birmingham.
1879	1883	CRICKMAY, GEORGE RACKSTRAW, P.M., 6, Keswick Road, Putney.

When Admitted.	When Master.	
1880	1886-8	HOPKINS, GEORGE, C.E., P.M., 30, Parliament Street, S.W.
1881	1894	SMITH, FRANCIS JAMES, P.M., 17B, Great George Street, S.W.
1881		PAGE, WILLIAM, Maidstone.
1881		WHITE, WALTER.
1881		HOWARD, RICHARD NICHOLAS, Kt., Weymouth.
1882		LANG, CHARLES A., King Street, Cheapside.
1884		BRAWN, THOMAS, Clement Street, Birmingham.
1884		HICKMAN, ALFRED, Kt., M.P., Wolverhampton.
1884	1892	LIBERTY, A. LAZENBY, J.P., P.M., Regent Street, W.
1884	1891	HOLME, CHARLES, P.M., The Red House, Bexley Heath.
1885		ROBINSON, REV. A. DALGARNO, M.A., Vicarage, Wormwood Scrubbs.
1887	1895-7	HARRIS, HENRY GRAHAM, C.E., P.M., 5, Great George Street, S.W.
1891		CONNOR, THOMAS, Tothill Street, S.W.
1892		MANNING, WILLIAM, 21, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.
1892		SALVIATI, GUILIO, Regent Street, S.W.
1892		POWELL, ARTHUR CROFTS, Townfield, Dorking.
1895		MOORE, JOHN, 5, New Bridge Street, E.C.
1895		CHARTERIS, D., King William Street, E.C.
1896		WILLIAMS, ALFRED G., Shoe Lane, E.C.

When Admitted.	When Master.	
1897		ROSS, WILLIAM DALLAS, 35, Bouverie Street, E.C.
1897		HUNTER, WALTER, J.P., 48, Bow Road, E.
1897		OWEN, CHARLES M., B.A., L.L.M., 11, Victoria Street, S.W.
1897		WALKER, FREDERICK W., J.P., Carr Manor, Meanwood, near Leeds.
1898		THWAITES, H. J., 11, Stokenchurch Street, Fulham, S.W.

VENETIAN GLASS, ON OPENWORK STEM,
MADE AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

List of Past Masters.

From September 1812 *to September* 1897.

Elected	
1812	JOHN GOLDHAM, ESQ.
1813	ANTHONY HIGHMORE, ESQ.
1814	MARTIN HOPKINS, ESQ.
1815	ROBERT ELLIOT, ESQ.
1816	ROBERT BLADES, ESQ.
1817	THOMAS TUCKIN, ESQ.
1818	JOHN BLACKETT, ESQ.
1819	ROBERT ELLIOT, ESQ.
1820	THOMAS MARTIN, ESQ.
1821	JAMES GREEN, ESQ.
1822	JAMES BLACKETT, ESQ.
1823	THOMAS WILSON, ESQ., M.P.
1824	WILLIAM IBELL, ESQ.
1825	JOHN BLADES, ESQ.
1826	MARK MORLEY, ESQ.
1827	JOSEPH PROCTOR, ESQ.
1828	WILLIAM CLAY, ESQ.
1829	WILLIAM CLARKE, ESQ.
1830	JAMES RALPH, ESQ.
1831	WILLIAM CROOK, ESQ.
1832	ROBERT ELLIOT, ESQ.
1833	WILLIAM BARBER, ESQ.

Elected	
1834	WILLIAM F. ELLIOTT, ESQ.
1835	F. BURNELL, ESQ.
1836	JOHN MOSER, ESQ.
1837	JOHN MOSER, ESQ.

THE QUEEN, ON THE MORNING OF ACCESSION.

1838	THOMAS ALLAN, ESQ.
1839	THOMAS ALLAN, ESQ.
1840	CHARLES MANUELLE, ESQ.
1841	CHARLES MANUELLE, ESQ.
1842	THOMAS BURNELL, ESQ.
1843	WILLIAM CLAY, ESQ.

Elected	
1844	WILLIAM BARBER, ESQ.
1845	HENRY LEGGATT, ESQ.
1846	EDWARD FREDK. LEEKS, ESQ.
1847	JOSEPH GEO. GREEN, ESQ.
1848	THOMAS HOWSE, ESQ.
1849	JAMES LAMB, ESQ.
1850	ROBERT MAYNARD, ESQ.
1851	JAMES GREEN, ESQ.
1852	BERYN A. TOMKINS, ESQ.
1853	JOHN MOWLEM, ESQ.
1854	CHARLES HENBREY, ESQ.
1855	JOHN MOWLEM, ESQ.
1856	JOHN CARTER LUCAS, ESQ.
1857	THOMAS HOWSE, ESQ.
1858	JAMES LAMB, ESQ.
1859	GEO. BURT, ESQ.
1860	JOSEPH FREEMAN, ESQ.
1861	FRANK W. BLACKETT, ESQ.
1862	FRANK W. BLACKETT, ESQ.
1863	EDWARD FREDK. LEEKS, ESQ.
1864	EDWARD FREDK. LEEKS, ESQ.
1865	EDWARD FREDK. LEEKS, ESQ.
1866	THOMAS HOWSE, ESQ.
1867	THOMAS HOWSE, ESQ.
1868	GEO. BURT, ESQ.
1869	FRANK W. BLACKETT, ESQ.
1870	JOSEPH FREEMAN, ESQ.
1871	HENRY BROWSE, ESQ.

Elected	
1872	JOHN MOWLEM BURT, ESQ.
1873	THOMAS DOCWRA, ESQ.
1874	HENRY BROWSE, JUNR., ESQ.
1875	JOHN ABBOTT, ESQ.
1876	CHARLES ELEY, ESQ.
1877	GEO. H. SMITH, ESQ.
1878	THOMAS W. RATCLIFF, ESQ.
1879	GEO. NOCK, ESQ.
1880	WILLIAM RAMSEY, ESQ.
1881	JOHN B. STONE, KNT., M.P.
1882	WILLIAM WIMBLE, ESQ.
1883	GEO. R. CRICKMAY, ESQ.
1884	W. G. TAYLOR, ESQ.
1885	ERNEST C. BLACKETT, ESQ.
1886	GEO. HOPKINS, ESQ.
1887	GEO. HOPKINS, ESQ.
1888	GEO. HOPKINS, ESQ.
1889	WILLIAM R. FREEMAN, ESQ.
1890	WILLIAM SUGG, ESQ.
1891	CHARLES HOLME, ESQ.
1892	A. LASENBY LIBERTY, ESQ., J.P.
1893	GEO. BURT, ESQ., JUN.
1894	F. J. SMITH, ESQ.
1895	H. GRAHAM HARRIS, ESQ.
1896	H. GRAHAM HARRIS, ESQ.
1897	THOS. L. GREEN, ESQ.

THE QUEEN, 1897.
(By permission of Elliott & Fry.)

National Anthem.

GOD save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign!
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
"God save the Queen!"

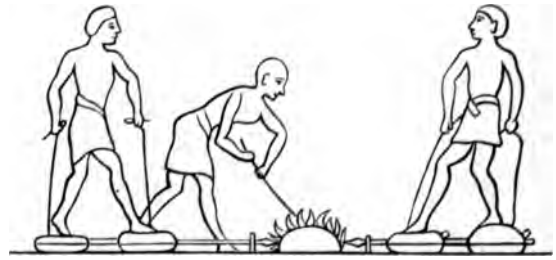
GLASS VASE.
EXHUMED AT POMPEII 1839. NAPLES MUSEUM.

History, &c.

Glass by Lightning.—The first Glass ever produced on earth was, no doubt, made by electricity.

The Lightning-tubes with which geologists are familiar are really composed of Glass, and are the result of the melting of the silica in the sand by a discharge of lightning.

Under the Pharaohs glass was extensively exported to Greece and Italy.



EGYPTIAN GLASS FURNACE.

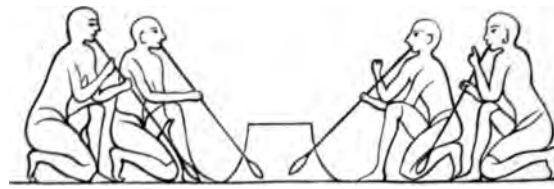
After the Egyptians, the Phœnicians were most celebrated for their glass working.

The legend is that some Phœnician merchants returning with a shipload of soda were compelled through a storm to land near Mount Carmel, placed their cooking pots on pieces of soda on the sand, which, being fused by the fire, made the first glass.

Another Version.

Pliny (first century A.D.) states that the discovery of Glass was the outcome of an incident that occurred on the coast of Phœnicia in a very remote age. Some merchants were encamped near Ptolemais, between the foot of Carmel and Tyre, at a spot where the river

Belus washes to the shore the fine sand which it brings down from the hills. At this place they kindled a fire, and having nothing better than the bags of nitre with which their ship was laden to suspend their cooking vessels upon, they reluctantly used them for that purpose. Presently the fire fused the nitre and the sand, and their eyes were gladdened by the sight of sheets of Glass.

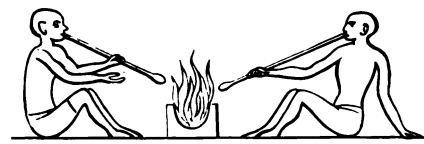


EGYPTIAN GLASS BLOWERS.

It is said that the Sidonians took advantage of the discovery and cultivated the Art of Glass-making with great success, acquiring wealth and great fame thereby.

EGYPTIAN GLASS BLOWERS.

Sidon and Alexandria were famous in their day for glass work, making cut, engraved, gilt, and stained vases, beads and imitation gems.



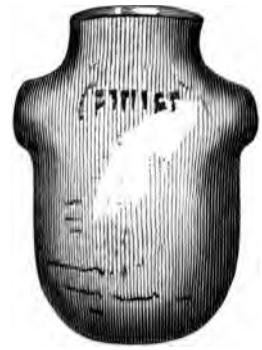
EGYPTIAN GLASS BLOWERS.

No trace of any manufacture of glass by Jews can be found, they probably had supplies from Tyre and Sidon.

Memoranda.

Mirrors first mentioned B.C. 1520 (Job 37 c. 19 v.).

Earliest specimen of Glass—a Head, discovered at Thebes, dated B.C. 1450.



GLASS VASE FROM NIMRUD, BEARING NAME OF SARGON.
UNEARTHED BY MR. LAYARD, IN ASSYRIA.

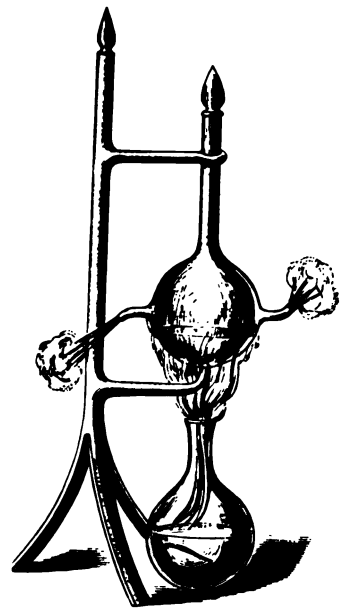
Glass was unknown to the Hindus until the settlement of Europeans in India, with the exception of a small number of trinket ornaments.

As early as 58 B.C. mirrors were used on the walls of the Theatre of Scaurus, in Italy, also glass paving in mosaic.

The first idea of employing steam as a motive pow seems to have occurred to Hiero of Alexandri flourished about 40 B.C.

He introduced high pressure into

hollow globe, revolving upon an axis, and having two projecting tubes from the sides, through which the steam escaped into the atmosphere, and by the reaction arising from its escape into the air, the globe was made to revolve.



FIRST STEAM ENGINE, 40 B.C.

Glass from the Celtic "Glas" (bluish green), used by ancient Britons in dyeing their bodies, called by Pliny "Glastrums," by Cæsar "Vitrum."

If the manufacture of any glass in Britain can be assigned to pre-Roman times it would probably be confined to those opaque, imperfectly vitrified amulets or beads with wide holes commonly called glain neidyr or holy snake beads, of which specimens have been found all over the country, from Cornwall to the Orkneys.

BRITISH GLASS (ANTIENT).

According to Strabo the Britons made glass vessels of a blue green colour, and a piece of ancient glass of such a colour has been found at Stockton Works.

A bowl of ribbed bluish green glass, placed within a vase of red glazed pottery, was found in a grave near Takeley, Essex, together with three coins of Vespasian, A.D. 69, which as they were not defaced by circulation may give an approximate date to the interment and prove that even at that early period choice works in glass were imported into Britain.

A similar bowl was found among the extraordinary sepulchral remains excavated in Bedfordshire, with other elegant and rare glass vessels.

Fragments of glass and bottles found in graves at Faversham, when compared with those found in the South of France and Germany, seem to be identical in shape and quality, and it is difficult to believe that the Anglo-Saxon glass was not all imported.

Shallow glass cast bowls, with the figures and names of gladiators pourtrayed on them, found in London and Hartlip, are evidently from the same mould as those found in Pompeii.

The British Museum contains numbers of very beautiful beads from English tombs, with specimens of mosaic and other glass, much of it found in London. Among these are undoubted fragments of window glass, also one piece made for a mirror and several specimens of mosaic.

Some gold ornaments set with vitrified pastes were found in a tomb near Devizes; one round ornament

with gold chains had a cruciform decoration, from which the tomb was supposed to be that of a Christianized Anglo-Saxon lady.

A fibula found near Abingdon, and another in a grave at Wingham Sandwith, are remarkable for the minute delicacy of the patterns formed by small pieces of garnet coloured glass.

Some peculiar glasses were found at Machynlleth, Montgomery, the use of which could not be divined. They were formed like hoops curiously twisted, of various colours.

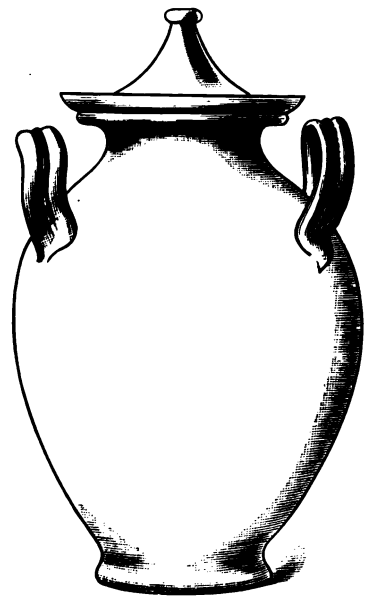
ROMAN MOULDED GLASS CUP WITH CIRCUS AND GLADIATORS, FOUND IN LONDON.

Glass urns have been found in many tombs; one was dug up at Castle Eden, Durham, one at Fairford, Oxford, and in other places. These vases, though suitable for drinking cups, are very fragile, and seem unfitted for the daily use of a half-civilised people.

A round shaped drinking cup, found at the Reculvers, is in the British Museum.

Beads called adder stones and serpent's eggs found at Colchester, and other parts of Roman Britain, are of Roman and British make.

Two drinking cups of peculiar form were found near Sandwich, one rich brown in colour and very light; the other green, with a spiral thread round the lip and ribs down the sides,—it holds exactly a pint of liquid; these cups are finished with a knob at the base, and could not be set down until empty, possibly the origin of our name "tumbler."



ROMAN VASE.

So many of these so-called "tumblers" were found near Woodnesborough, Kent, that they were used in a neighbouring farm-house as beer glasses.

Glass Windows were used in Pompeii before A.D. 79.

Specimens of window glass were found in Herculaneum.

The Romans knew the uses of soda and lead, as fluxes for glass. It is said they made crown, as well as flint glass, but no remains of the former have been discovered.

Malleable glass is mentioned as having been made in the reign of Tiberius.

The first mention of white glass, like crystals, was in the time of Nero.

The perfectly clear Glass, which bore the nearest resemblance to crystal, was so highly valued that Nero is stated to have given for two cups, of no great size, with two handles, 6,000 sestertia, or nearly £50,000 sterling.

The inscription of the Guild of Glass Workers at Rome, viz., " Collegium Specularium."

BRILLIANT CUT PLATE,
DESIGNED BY THE LATE SIR G. G. SCOTT, AND EXECUTED AT
FARRINGDON GLASS WORKS, LONDON, E.C.

The most remarkable specimen of Italian or Roman glass extant is the Portland vase, now in the British Museum, A.D. 221, 225.

PORTLAND VASE, BRITISH MUSEUM.

St. Jerome, 422 A.D., mentions glass windows.

The Fatimite Califs issued glass coins in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

The oldest Glass Windows are in the Church of St. Denis, Paris, they are the remains of windows made in 1140, and fixed in this Church when rebuilt in the 12th Century.

The first Guild for the protection and improvement of the glass trade was formed by the Italian manufacturers, at Murand, 1291, with a *libro d'oro*, or register of nobility.

When the tomb of Edward I., who died 1307, was opened and examined in the last century it was found to contain some very beautiful glass jewellery, but

whether it was imported or of native manufacture is not recorded ; the body of the King was found beautifully dressed ; over his robe was laid a stole of thick white tissue, ornamented at every six inches with quatrefoils made of filigree work, with five pieces of transparent glass in each, imitating precious stones of various kinds, deep and rich in colour ; the ground of the stole was thickly powdered with very small mock pearls, tacked closely together, forming a beautiful embroidery.

Cast plate, made at Cherbourg by workman from Venice. The Art was declared noble.

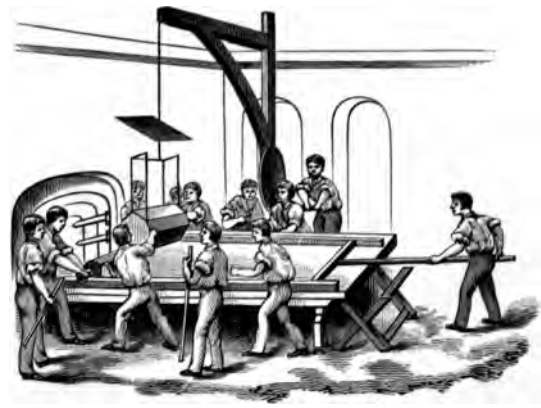


PLATE-CASTING.

The amalgam of tin and quick-silver first used in Venice in making mirrors, 1317.

A Glazier first mentioned in contract of York Cathedral 1338.

Brodeglas was made in London during the 14th Century.

First Window of Glass fixed in Wearmouth Church, co. Durham, 1440.

In 1458 Æneas Sylvius states, as a proof of the wealth of the inhabitants of Vienna, that all houses had 'Glass' windows.

All Churches in France supplied with Glass Windows in the 16th Century.

Glass Bottles first made in England 1537, improved 1635.

Window glass was first made in 1557, at Crutched Friars, under Cornelius de Lannoy.

The oldest German glass dates from the 16th century, consisting of flint table glass, goblets, tankards, etc.

GERMAN DRINKING GLASS, MADE IN LONDON.

In 1564 De Lannoy came from the Low Countries, under the auspices of the Government, not to teach the rudiments of glass-making to the English, for we have seen that the art had been well understood here from time immemorial, but to give certain information as to the practice of the science in his own country. De Lannoy also made no stay here; he was a dreamer, an alchemist, and seems to have found us at least rather credulous. Cecil says of him in his Diary, 10th Feb. 1567, that he "abused many in promising to convert any metal into gold."

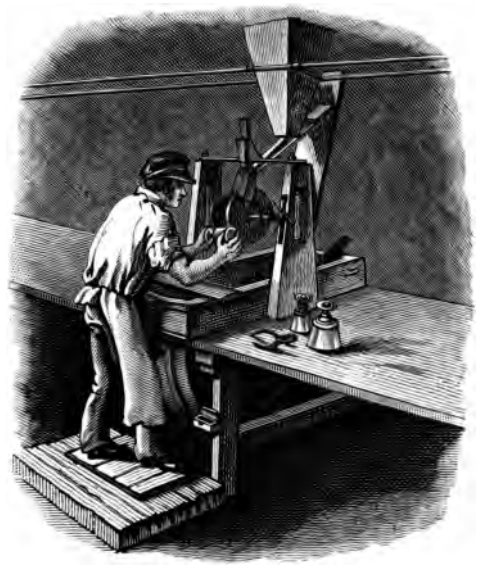
The following receipt for mending glasses appears in *The thyrde and last parte of the Secretes of the reuerende Maister Alexis of Piemont*, etc. "Englished by Wilham Warde 1566, the fourth Booke, Folio 64:"—

"For to soder Glasses.—Take Minium, and halfe as much of quicke Lyme & the Meale or flower that hangeth on the mille sides or walles, and the yeke an of Egge, in all this let a Lynnen clothe be weate and holden before the fyre that it may be clammye, meete for to cleaue or stycke fast and so lay it faire and softly upon the broken place of the glasse."

In 1567, Jean Quarre, and other Flemish workmen, established works at Crutched Friars, and Quarre's descendants built works in Surrey, near Chiddingfold. (*See* p. 46).

Thos. Randolph, dramatic poet (Muse's Looking Glass), b. 1605, d. 1634.

Glass Cutting by Crystal discovered by Lehmann 1609.



GLASS-CUTTING.

The history and *personnel* of the Buckholt furnace are more clearly established than those of any of the other old glass-house in England; and it is particularly noticeable, from the remains found, that more glass was made here for vessels than for windows. The De Hennezels came avowedly to make window-glass and nothing else; at Buckholt they turned their attention to vessels also. Was this because they found their window glass was not much wanted in England, inasmuch as the natives made it themselves, and—as for King's Chapel less than half a century before—better than the aliens could do so?

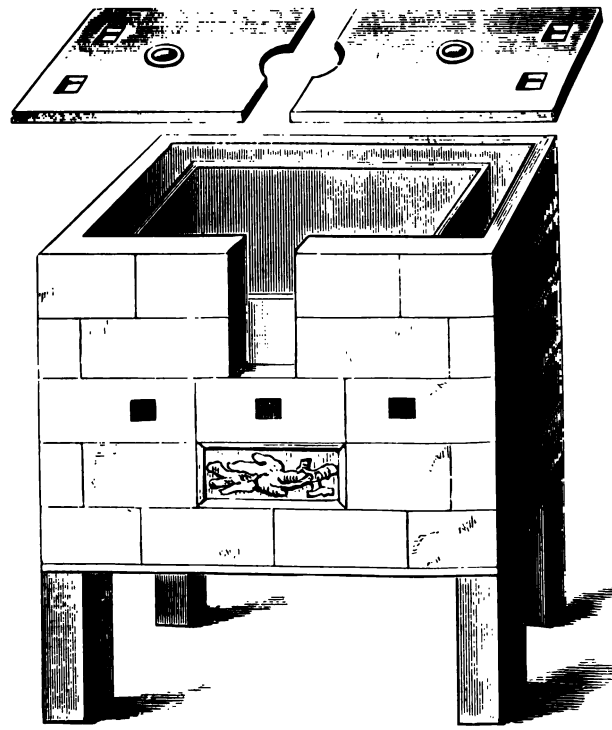
Engraved glass, first introduced from Prague, 1609, by Caspar Lehmann.

GLASS-ENGRAVING.

In 1618 "a glasse celler" was bought for xvjs. iiijd. Glasses, and a drinking-glass were obtained in the same year for Lady William Howard, and thirteen glass plates for ijs. These were probably for fruit, March paines, suckets, or sweetmeats, and would certainly serve the purpose better than the painted and gilded wooden roundels or trenchers of late Tudor times—supposing that such delicate tablets were ever put to such a use, which is very doubtful. In the same year "Mrs. Mary," the impulsive youngest daughter of the house, born in 1604, bought glasses "at the gate"—the picturesque gate of Thomas, Lord Dacre. These would have been brought by hawkers, "qui portant vitra ad dorsum;" they must have been very bad, like most things "bought at the gate," and were probably made at one of the inferior glass-houses which the Proclamation of 1615 and the general action of Mansel had the effect of closing, if he did not choose to license them.

16TH CENTURY FRENCH GLASSMAKING. TABLE GLASS FROM BLANCOURT'S TRANSLATION, 1599.

No record of glassmaking exists in Scotland till 1620, when John Maria dell'Aqua from Venice had the post of Master of the Works in Scotland offered to him.



FRENCH FIRING KILN, 17TH CENTURY.

Sir R. Mansel, who had a patent for glassmaking in England, in a statement to the council some years later complains that his workmen were drawn into Scotland, so that most of the glass used here was imported from thence, and he was obliged to buy up the Scotch patent at £250 per annum.

Mansel, in his "Defence" of Nov. 1624, against the "Reasons" set forth by his enemies, says that he brought "many expert Strangers from Forraigne parts

beyond the Seas, to instruct the Natives in making all sorts and kinds of right Christalline Morana glasses," and spectacle glasses, and looking-glass plates, and to wholly perfect the work.

In 1635, Sir Robert Mansell obtained a monopoly in consideration of his being the first person employing "Pit Coal" for Glass making instead of wood as heretofore.

In Scotland, the manufacture of glass was first introduced in the time of James VI., and first made at Wemyss Fife, afterwards at Leith and Preston Pans. In 1661, only the principal chambers at the King's palace had glass.

The old records of Ireland yield more encouragement to the student of ancient glass than those of Scotland. Not only are glass beads, identical in pattern with those found elsewhere, discovered in the graves, but some are of peculiar and curious designs, and are described in Sir W. Wilde's catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy Museum.

Then the art of glass working seems to have existed from an early period, and taken chiefly the form of ornament, as small pieces of mosaic glass are found in the cross of Cong and the Lismore crosier, and cameo beads in the Tara brooch, works of Irish origin. The mosaic glass in the Lismore crosier (which belongs to the Duke of Devonshire) displays remarkable skill; it was made for a bishop of that see who died 1112; but the glass industry must have been much older.

Some beautiful chalices, now in the museum of the Irish Academy, were found at Ardagh, Limerick, and are supposed to date from the ninth and tenth centuries.

Tilson's New Invention. — So important was the invention considered, that when the Glass Sellers and Looking-Glass Makers obtained, 16 Charles II. (1664), *a Confirmation of the Charter granted to them by Charles I.*—an instrument which would also have passed under the eye of the Attorney-General—the rights of Thomas Tilson, "for the sole making of Christal Glasses and Looking Glass Plates of all sorts of Glass whatsoever," are specially reserved. The Proclamation of 1664, and the new era—far more important than that of which Mansel was the exponent—which was opening for native glass-work, made it very desirable that the glass-sellers should be united.

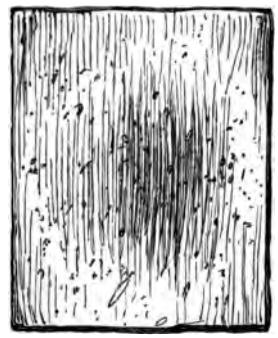
A general perusal of Greene's letters shows that the business had been carried on to a large extent before 1667, not only by him, but by other Members of the Glass Sellers' Company, to the great advantage of "the Turkey merchants" or shippers of commodities from the East.

The first sheets of blown glass for looking glasses and coach windows, made at Vauxhall, 1673.

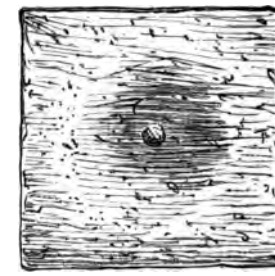
The glass-house at Henley-on-Thames was a venture of the Glass Sellers' Company, which took all that was produced, and whose clerk, Samuel Moore, furnished "the sizes and fashions." On 18th September 1675 the Company gave leave to Ravenscroft to transport to Ireland or elsewhere beyond sea £400 worth of his "fflint Glasses" made within a certain period, but not to send it in future to Scotland, or any place in England and Wales. Ravenscroft's manufacture was evidently designed to combat the flint glasses "strictly so called" imported from Venice; but it was a retrograde movement, and probably the last serious attempt in England to make glasses with flints. The fact of the Glass Sellers' Company taking all that was made looks as if the production was not considerable, owing to the difficulty and cost of

preparing the flints for use, or the expense of bringing pebbles from the Po; in either case the result must have been the best metal then made. It was probably work from the Henley furnace previous to Ravenscroft's Patent, and from one in the Savoy, also in the hands of the Company, which Greene had in his mind when he warned Morelli on 3rd May 1671 of the goodness of the English glasses.

A decree was issued from the Court of France declaring, not only that the manufacture of glass should



SIDE OF BOTTLE.



BOTTOM OF BOTTLE.

ROUEN GLASS, 15TH CENTURY,
MADE IN SQUARE BOTTLES, BLOWN IN WOODEN MOULDS.

not derogate from the dignity of a nobleman, but that "nobles alone should be masters of glass works," 1688.

The casting of Plate Glass invented by Thevart, of Paris, 1688.

By a letter of 4th December 1691, signed by Foot Onslow, the glass-sellers were ordered to attend and be heard by the Committee as to the Hawkers' Bill. From another document it seems that the Solicitor-General, and Onslow, the Chairman of the Committee, put into the Bill the trades they thought fit, and left out the rest. The glass-sellers were invited to state their case through counsel, and there is no doubt that they did so, but the documentary information now breaks off.

Duties on Glass first imposed 1695, repealed 1698, re-enacted 1745, finally remitted April 24th, 1845, by Sir Robert Peel.

ANNEALING KILN.

Rummers, as special glasses, were in use at least as early as in Addison's time, because in May 1703 he wrote to Mr. Wyche at Hamburg protesting that he had a desperate design in his head to have attacked him in verse but could not find a rhyme to *rummer*. Rum was then, and long continued to be, the foundation of punch, and its first consumption in its own glasses,

without the intermediary bowl, was the inauguration of "hot grog," a solitary, sullen, and dismal drink, as distinguished from gregarious punch in the social bowl, but almost the same thing, though with fewer ingredients. The modern and rather tedious Scotch mode of operation with the tumbler, toddy ladle, and glass, is nothing but a surviving version *en petit* of the punch-bowl process. The oldest rummers proper now met with are of the last years of the eighteenth century; they have a very ugly and massive character, and their shape can bear no relation to those of the time of Addison. The type has lingered almost to the present day, but was long ago nearly overwhelmed by other forms.

In 1728, plate glass made at South Shields, by the Cooksons.

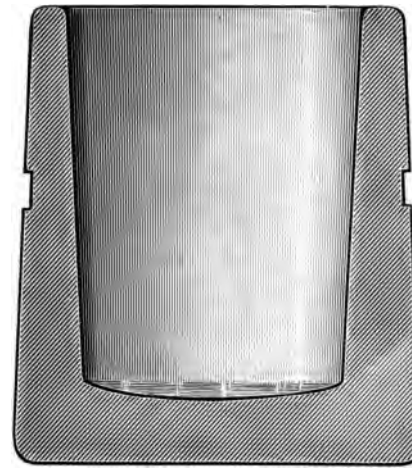


PLATE-GLASS POT.

In the island of Ely was discovered with a skeleton a curiously shaped glass vase like a pipe; and at Chesterton in 1754 a stone coffin contained, besides a man's skeleton, three glass lachrymatories.

Mr. Douglas, who opened some tombs at Chatham, found beads of glass, amber, and clay, glass vases, and crystal balls; these latter he thinks were used for magical experiments, and he thinks beads were only found in the graves of women; this is however a mistake, many men's skeletons still wear their necklaces of glass beads.

At Ash Richborough in 1762 several wooden coffins were found, the skeletons in each case having a sword and a spear beside them, and a necklace of glass and amber beads.

The discovery of fluorspar, used in Glass-etching, was made by Schule in 1771.

PRICE OF MIRROR, 50 IN. BY 40 IN.

		£	s.	d.
In 1771	Manufacturer's price as per tariff	61	3	0
„ 1845	Before the repeal of duty .	10	0	0
	After repeal of duty . .	8	0	0
„ 1855	. . . . .	4	10	0
„ 1856	. . . . .	4	4	0
And now in 1897	. . . .	1	10	0

COMPARATIVE COST OF POLISHED PLATES OF GLASS IN 1794 AND 1897.

Tariff of British Plate Glass Manufactory, 1794 & 1897.

SIZES.			1794.			1897.		
IN.		IN.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Plates, 114	by	54 . .	200	6	0	3	2	0
„ 114	„	55 . .	207	14	0	3	3	2
„ 114	„	56 . .	215	0	0	3	4	3
„ 114	„	57 . .	222	6	0	3	5	5
„ 114	„	58 . .	230	19	0	3	6	7
„ 114	„	59 . .	239	18	0	3	7	9
„ 114	„	60 . .	247	13	0	3	9	11

The Governor and Company of British Plate Glass Manufacturers founded 1773, at Ravenhead, near Prescot, Lancashire.

The Hall in which they cast their plates was the largest in the Kingdom at that time, measuring 339 feet long by 155 feet wide, and is still in existence at the present time (1897).

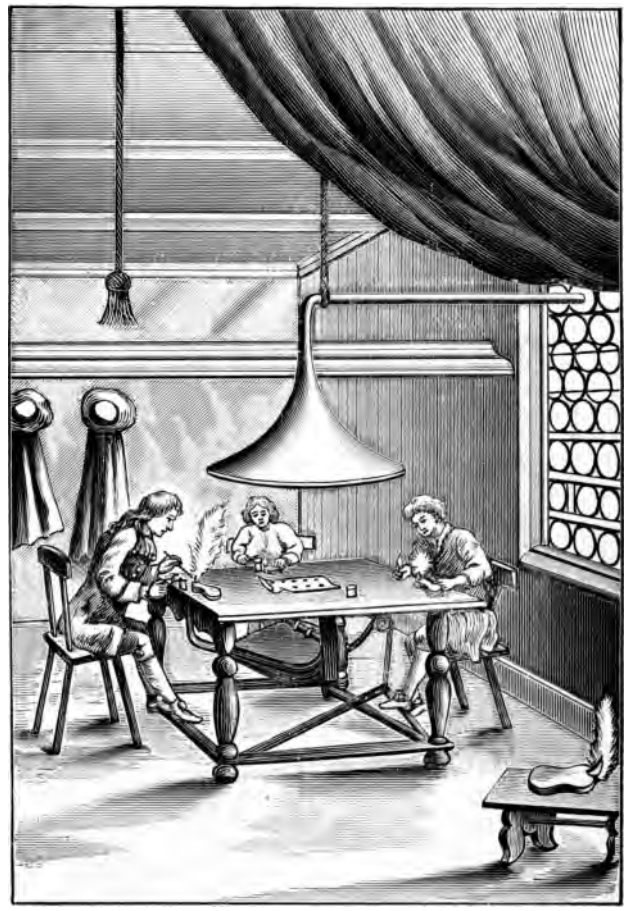
Flint table glass was made at the Savoy Glass Works, London, 1776.

GLASS-CUTTING, WINES, DECANTERS, ETC.

Mr. Richard Hetley, the founder of the firm of James Hetley & Co., of Soho Square, in 1826, established a window-glass factory at Miellen, near Strasbourg in the Black Forest, and carted the glass by road at great expense to Calais for shipment (taking a month or six weeks on the journey) whereby the value of the glass when "duty paid" and delivered in London represented an outlay of £600 or twelve times the cost of the works.—*John Salmons' Reminiscences of the Glass Trade.*

Dumbarton Window Glass Works closed 1831.

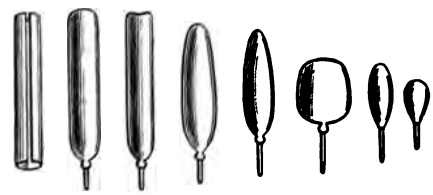
Sheet Glass made at Sunderland and West Bromwich 1832.



GLASS-BLOWING WITH BLOW-PIPE. KONCKLUS, 1689.

The rotatory process of manufacture introduced into England, 1832.

British Sheet Glass introduced by Chance, Birmingham, about 1835.



SHEET GLASS.

The Thames Plate Glass Company, established 1835.

Broad or spread window glass, made at West Bromwich, by Chance and Hartley, 1837, now superseded by British sheet glass.

The duties on glass in 1839, were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Flint glass . . . per lb.	0	0	2
British plate, German sheet, and crown glass . . . per cwt.	3	13	6
Broad glass . . . „	1	10	0
Bottles . . . . „	0	7	0
Plate glass, the fused metal in pot „	3	0	0

Patent Plate, Ground, and Polished Sheet Glass first made by Chance Bros., Birmingham. Invented by James Chance.

The invention of Pressed Table Glass first brought from the United States, 1845.

Two beautiful pale blue vases were found in 1847, in front of the Bishop's Palace at Cuddesden, ornamented with cords or threads of glass fixed on in a molten state, probably for strength as well as ornament.

Hartley's Rolled Plate Glass made at Sunderland, about 1847.

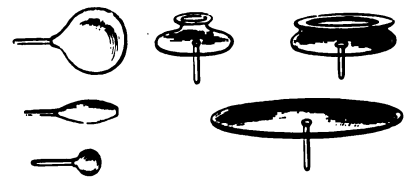
Brilliant Cut Glass, invented in the United States, and first made in England, about 1850, by Mark Bowden, of Bristol. *See* drawing by Sir G. G. Scott, made at F. G. Works, 1875. (*See* p. 28).

There are now, viz., in 1897, only seven Window Glass Companies working in England, two in Scotland, and none in Ireland; in 1847 twenty-four, and in 1856 seven; in 1889 four Sheet, four Plate, seven Rolled, and sixty-seven Flint Glass Manufacturers.

The Venetians had a monopoly for many years all over the world, but have been superseded by manufacturers of England and other countries.

Schwanhard, a Nuremberg Glass-cutter, discovered the art of Etching on Glass by the accidental spilling of some aquafortis on his spectacles, which caused them to corrode.

Crown Glass. — This glass is peculiar to Great Britain.



CROWN GLASS.

Soluble glass, or silicate of soda, when used as a varnish, is said to protect stone and other materials from decay or action of the weather, and also to render fabrics fireproof.

Glass houses were, until comparatively recently, built in the form of a cone, 60 to 100 feet high.

It was in A.D. 669 that French workmen were brought over to glaze the windows of St. Peter's, York. Benedict is said to have established foreign glassmakers at Wearmouth, 675.

An attempt was made to establish a glass factory at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 670, but it proved a failure and the furnaces remained extinguished for eight hundred years.

As showing a more modern view of glassmaking in Newcastle the following extract from the *Daily Chronicle* may be interesting. "On 28th January, 1867, a reform demonstration took place in Newcastle, in which some three or four hundred glass workers took part. The glass workers formed the most peculiar, if not most attractive part of the procession. As they approached they appeared to be a complete rainbow of colours; glass of the richest and most varied hues had been worked up for the occasion into the most strange and singular forms, and hundreds of persons followed them as they marched along, to see the curious designs the men had wrought. There were glass hats of all colours and shapes, glass goblets, crowns, swords, and batons, and almost every man carried a tricoloured glass rod."

For some centuries glassmaking seems to have languished in Britain, even window glass was only used by a few of the richest people; yet that the art was to some extent practised is proved by a curious passage in a French description of the famous Field of the Cloth of Gold which took place near Calais, 1520. The English king, Henry VIII., had constructed for himself a vast palace of wood and glass, which glittered in the sunlight like a prototype of a Crystal Palace. It was divided into four compartments, and bound with cloth painted to represent freestone. In a spacious court two fountains flowed with wine, water, and hippocras. The entire edifice was brought from

England in pieces, and joined together by pegs, no stone or mortar being employed.

Notwithstanding this royal patronage however, glass manufactories were not encouraged by the English public, as in the "Breviary of Philosophy" written by Thomas Charnock, 1557, he seems to lament this dearth of factories:

> "As for the glassmakers they be scant in the land,
> Yet one there is, as I do understand;
> And in Sussex is now his habitation,
> At Chiddingsfold he works of his occupation."
> To go to him it is necessary and meete,
> Or send a servant that is discreete:
> And desire him in most humble wise
> To blow thee a glass after thy devise.

Henry III. had but one glass drinking cup presented to him by Guy de Roussillon. The king sent it to Edward of Westminster, the famous goldsmith, with directions to take off the glass foot and mount it on one of silver gilt, and to surround it with silver-gilt hoops, showing what value he attached to its preservation.

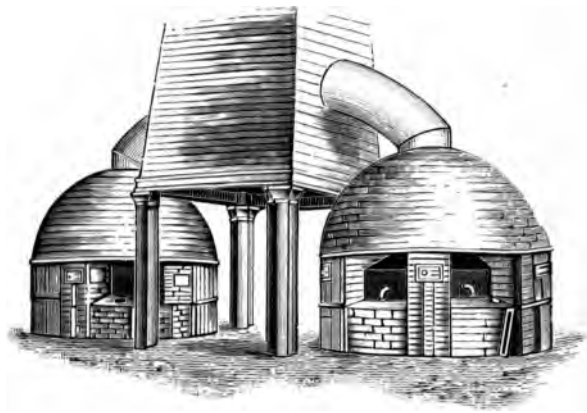
Henry IV. is said to have had a silver-gilt cup with glass of Alexandria.

The rarer kinds of glass seem to have been imported into England, but some attempts at native glassmaking* must have been attempted from a curious letter written 1589 from George Long to Lord Burgheim, which contains a petition to have a patent for glass-making in England, stating that various people erected glasshouses in different parts, and having wasted the woods there went elsewhere, paying no customs and defrauding the queen. Should his petition be granted

* Bourne states that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth some persecuted Protestants from France came to Newcastle and worked at their trade of glassmaking at the Close Gate, and afterwards went to Tyne (Tynemouth).

he undertakes to keep only two glasshouses in England (there being now fifteen) and the rest in Ireland, whereby the wood here would be saved and the superfluous wood in Ireland wasted, "than which in tyme of rebellion her majestie has no greater enemy." He also suggests that his houses will give poor people work, and civilize and quiet the country, as each of his houses will be like a garrison of twenty men.

It was not till 1677 that the Duke of Buckingham brought Venetian workmen over to Lambeth, "where they made huge vases of metal, as clear, thick, and pondrous as crystal, also looking-glasses far finer and larger than any that come from Venice." (*Evelyn.*)



INTERIOR OF DOUBLE FURNACE GLASS HOUSE.

The Glass manufacture was much more recent than the original pottery works, dating only from 1785. The deed of partnership comprised the names of thirteen respectable persons of standing and influence in the town, who contributed as a capital to carry on the manufacture of Glass the sum of £100 each.

In 1789 it is spoken of as an infant manufacture, and in all the views of the town, about that date, the

most conspicuous objects in the picture are the Glass-houses pouring out volumes of black fumes, the only large smokes which then clouded the prospect. They advertised in this latter year Irish Crown Glass, made in Belfast, superior to that from Bristol, and anticipate that it will be an article of considerable export to America.

In addition to the lately established manufactures above mentioned, the foundation of a bottle Glass-house on the larger scale has been laid by Smylie & Co., and when finished, we shall have three Glass-houses in Belfast, when within these few years there was not one.

The substance of this extract is correct: two of these Glass-houses still stand, though applied to other uses; the other was on Peter's Hill, and was making flint glass in the present century, but has long since disappeared.

So early as 1787 apprentices for glass-cutting and glass engraving are advertised for, and occasional notices of the manufacture would countenance the idea of a moderate measure of success.

In 1791 a new company was formed, with twelve partners, when the capital in lands, buildings, material, and stock had risen to a very large amount. They proposed to make window glass, glass bottles, or any other kind of glass required; but from some cause—it is said the extra price of coals, and the absence from the locality of some of the raw materials of the manufacture—the business in the large works finally ceased.

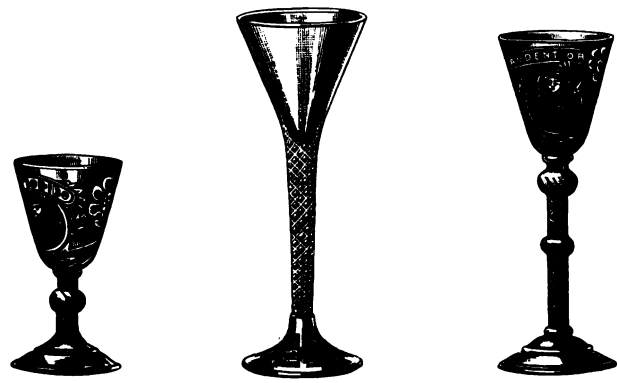
Smaller manufactories, near the original seat in Ballymacarret, from time to time took it up, and a late attempt to revive it on a good scale has unfortunately proved unsuccessful.

The Belfast Glass-works in Carrick Hill advertised in July, 1809, the sale of flint glass, cut and engraved. This business has long been extinct.—*From George Benn's History of the town of Belfast*, vol. i., p. 357.

(*Taken from an Old Pretender Glass*, 1715.)

God Bliss the subjects all
And save both great and small
In every station.
That will bring home the King
Who hath best right to reign.
It is the only thing
Can save the nation.

Anon.



JACOBITE GLASSES.
MADE AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 18TH CENTURY.

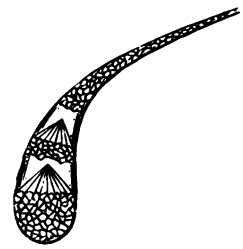
Nothing in Nature's sober found,
But an eternal health goes round.
Fill up the bowl then, fill it high,
Fill all the glasses then; for why
Should every creature drink but I;
Why, man of morals, tell me why?

Cowley.

"THE WHITE ROSE OVER THE WATER"

(1744.)

Then they all leaped up, and joined their hands
With hearty clap and greeting,
With brimming cups outstretched by all
Over the wide bowl meeting.
" A Health," they cry, to witching eyes
Of Kate, the Landlord's daughter.
But don't forget the White White Rose
That grows best over the water.

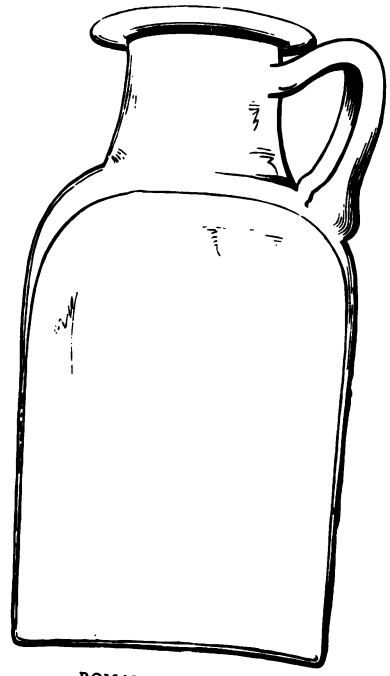


PRINCE RUPERT DROP (CROWN).

"CYCLE SONG" (JACOBITE)

(1745).

For the days we've mispent
Let us truly repent,
And render to Cæsar his due ;
Here's a health to the Lad
With his Bonnet and Plaid,
For the world cannot stain his True Blue.
True Blue, From the faith of the honest True Blue.



ROMAN BOTTLE JUG.

Quotations.

"I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic composed of little pieces of clay, half vitrified and prepared at the Glass houses." *Addison.—On Italy.*

"They crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, to sell them to the Venetians for their 'Glass Works.'"
Bacon.—Natural History.

"Honour is like that 'Glassy' bubble,
That finds philosophers much trouble."
Butler.—Hudibras, part ii., ch. 2.

"Thou glorious mirror where the Almighty's form
'Glasses' itself in tempests."
Byron.—Childe Harold, iv. 183.

"Wherein is 'Glassed' serenity of soul."
Byron.—Manfred, ii. 2.

"Death stood all fixed in his 'Glassy' eye;
His hands were withered, and his veins were dry."
Byron.—Saul.

"To get a 'Glass' in one's head . . is the effects of a Glassman's hospitality." *T. W. C. of G. S.*

"Buy a loaf of wace,
Do shape it bairn and bairnly like,
And in it twa 'Glassen' e'en you'll put."
Child's Ballads, i. 165.

"See that ye fill the 'Glass' well up
To the Laird of Wariestoun."

Child's Ballads, iii. 3.

"Vance stared 'Glassily' around him."

Mortimer Collins.—
From Midnight to Midnight, vol. iii., ch. 10.

"Being you have abandoned yourself to my conduct, we will only call and drink a 'Glass' on horseback at the Talbot, and away."

Cotton.—Walton's "Angler," ii. 227.

"His conscience, like a 'Glassy' lake before,
Lash'd into foaming waves, begins to roar."

Cowper.—Truth, 259.

"'Ale, Squeery?' inquired the lady. 'Certainly,' said Squeers, ... 'a Glassful.'"

Dickens.—Nicholas Nickleby, vii.

"For by example most we sinned before,
And 'Glasslike' clearness mixed with frailty bore."

Dryden.—Aspora Redux, 208.

"The formal youth that knew no other grace,
Or value but his title and his lace,
'Glasses' himself."

L'Estrange.—
On Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays.

"Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
And hold the same before the warrior's face,
That he may 'Glass' therein his garments light."
Fairfax.—Tr. of Tasso, xiv. 77.

"Where have you greater atheists than your cooks?
Or more profane, or choleric, than your 'Glassman.'"
Ben Jonson.—Alchemist, iii. 1.

"The Dice with 'Glassen' eyes."
Ben Jonson.—Epistle to a Friend.

"Your son should never chat over a Glass of wine till midnight." *Locke.—On Education, sec.* 21.

"All the vain fome, of all the snakes that ringes,
Minerva's 'Glasseful' shield shall never taint."
Marston.—The Fawn Epic.

"The moon whose orb
Thro' optic 'Glass' the Tuscan artist views."
Milton.—Paradise Lost, i. 288.

ROMAN JUG.

"Another Heaven
From Heaven-gate, not far, founded in view
Of the clear hyaline, the 'Glassy' sea."
Milton.—Paradise Lost, vii. 61.

"My Lady Peterborough being in her 'Glass' coach, with the glass up, and seeing a lady pass by in a coach whom she would salute, the glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass." *Pepys.—Diary*, iii. 254.

"We may see our future in the 'Glass' of our past History." *W. Phillips.—Speeches*, page 374.

"The 'Glass' of fashion and the mould of form."
Shakespeare.—Hamlet, iii. 1.

"You go not till I set you up a 'Glass'
Where you can see the inmost part of you."
Shakespeare.—Hamlet, iii. 4.

"There is a willow grows aslant a brook
That shows his hoar leaves in the 'Glassy' stream."
Shakespeare.—Hamlet, iv. 7.

"He was indeed the 'Glass'
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves.
He was the mark and 'Glass' copy and book
That fashioned others."
Shakespeare.—Henry IV., ii. 3.

"To this last costly treaty,
That swallowed so much treasure, and like a 'Glass'
Did break in the rinsing."
Shakespeare.—Henry VIII., i. 1.

"I, your 'Glass,'
Will modestly discover to yourself
That of yourself which you yet know not of."
Shakespeare.—Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

"A whoreson 'Glass-gazing,' super-serviceable, finical rogue." *Shakespeare.—King Lear*, ii. 2.

"There never yet was a fair woman but she
made mouths in a 'Glass.'"
Shakespeare.—King Lear, iii. 2.

"Get thee 'Glass' eyes;
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou dost not."
Shakespeare.—King Lear, iv. 6.

"Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some Prince to buy;
Who, tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were glasst,
Did point you to buy them, along as you past."
Shakespeare.—Love's Labour Lost, ii.

"To me he seems like diamond to 'Glass.'"
Shakespeare.—Pericles, ii. 3.

"Princes are the 'Glass,' the school, the book,
Where subjects' eyes do learn, do read, do look."
Shakespeare.—Rape of Lucrece.

"I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle 'Glass.'"
Shakespeare.—Richard III., iv. 2.

"I'll be at charges for a looking 'Glass.'"
Shakespeare.—Richard III.

"Thy 'Glass' will show thee how thy beauties wear,
Thy dial how thy precious minutes waste."
Shakespeare.—Sonnet 77.

"*Pro.* What is the time o' the day?
Ari. Past the mid season.
Pro. At least two 'Glasses.'"
Shakespeare.—The Tempest, i. 2.

"From the 'Glass-faced' flatterer
To Apemantus, that few things loved better
Than to abhor himself."
Shakespeare.—Timon of Athens, i. 1.

"He that is proud, eats up himself: pride is his own 'Glass,' his own trumpet, his own chronicle."
Shakespeare.—Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

"Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one 'Glass.'"
Shakespeare.—Winter's Tale, i. 2.

"The profit of 'Glasses' consists only in a small present made by the Glassman." *Swift.*

VENETIAN GOBLET WITH COVER.

"Where nymph and god ran ever round in gold,
Others of 'Glass' as costly."

Tennyson.—Lover's Tale, iv.

"Get my 'Glasses,' Annie; thank God that I keep my eyes." *Tennyson.—The Grandmother.*

"Whoever in these 'Glasses' looks may find
The spots returned, or graces of his mind."

Waller.

"Let all sweet ladies break their flattering 'Glasses,'
And dress themselves in her."

Webster.—Duchess of Malfi, i. 2.

"In one long, 'Glassy,' spectral stare,
The enlarging eye is fastened there."

Whittier.—Mogg-Megone.

SUGAR POT WITH LID. SPLASHED OR SPRINKLED GLASS.
BIRMINGHAM, 1870.

18TH CENTURY TABLE GLASS (ENGLISH).

SLOANE MS. 857.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE GLASS-SELLERS.

Letters from John Greene to Allesio Morelli glass-maker in Venice, 1667-1672.

No. 1.

London, December the 12th 1667.

Sr Yours of the 4th November last was received, and wee thank you for your redij care (you express) to observe and performe our last order: and Sr wee desire you to take the same care to get us a few more glasses made, (and added to our former order and sent with them) according to the number and forms herein expressed: and also to pack up with them 4: dozen speckled enameld beer glasses and 6: dozen dijto for wine: the fashions of these wee leave to you, onelj Lett them be all with feett and most with ears & of good fashions, we supose this order containing 90: dozen of glasses may be packt in one large chest, but if not Lett the remainder be packt in a small chest, Sr wee hope wee need not to saij any more to you, but to Lett you know, that wee shall credjt our selves soe mutch as to honer your Bill or Bills with punctuall paijment: which is all at present from

your Humble servants
M. M. & J. G.

Sr if it should hapen that you can not get the first good shipe that comes to London to take in all our chests of glasses at a reasonable freight: we desire you

to send us two or three chests by the first (because we verij mutch want the glasses) and the remainder by the next opportunitij.

No. 2.

London, August 28 1668.

Sr—our Respects being presented unto you, thease maij Certifije that we have Recevied the five chests and one small box of Venice glasses that you consigned unto us and as to the Contents their of, theij wear wright for Number according to the factorij, but the beere glasses were something smaller than the patterns and as to the chest No. 5 it was almost quite spoijled it had Receveid much wett which had rotted the glasses, and wee suggest it was wett before it was shipt for the Master of the ship and all his Men doe Afirme that it did receive noe wett sense it came in to their Coustodij, and therfore wee coud gett noe satisfaction from them, the box of enamld glasses weare deere and the worst that ever wee had the Couleurs were verij bad and were laijd to thick and ruff praij lett these wee have now writ for bee better, also another great fault was the Chests were mutch smaller than ever we had anij; for whole Chests, theij used to be six inches Longer and six Inches wider and woud have held 20 or 30 dozen of the same sizes more than theij did and yett they paid the full freight of two halfe chests which hould manj more also the chests were not well hooped and naijled; as to the Lookeing glasses thej also were wright for number and the most of them for Measure onely some of them were smaller size than theij shud bee, pry be pleased to take care that theass faults bee Amended in this parcel wee now send for: which wee desire you to porvijde for us and to send with all possible speede bij the first good ship that is a free ship wee woud willingly have them heere in Januarij next if we possiblij we can. S^{r} praij observe the

directions under written very exactlij that wee maij Receive noe damaighe for want of your care, and if you please to draw a bill a pone us wee shall make good paijment, and According to your kind usaighe we shall be obliged to give you further order the number of the two sheett of drinking glasses Amounts to 500 dozen which we hope will be packt up in five large chests, if not put the rest in a halfe chest and if anij are wanting fill it upp with glasses of the same patterns but lett the enamld glasses bee putt into a box by them selves with a few bundles or Masts of pearle neck laces according to order, this is all at pr'sent from

your ffrinds & servants

Michall Meseij
John Greene.

Directions 1st that the drinking glasses be made of verij cleer whit sound mettall and exact according to the patterns both for size fashion and number and of noe other sorts or fashions.

2nd that the Chests bee full size well hooped & naijld and the Marke in the Margent put apone them

FLINT GLASS HOUSE, 1835.

as well as one the Lid as one the end to prevent the seamen setting them with the bottoms upward.

3rd that you send Agen dwall factorij and also 3 other factorijs Apart bij themselves that is to saij for the drinking glasses and enameld glasses & neck laces bij themselves in one factorij and the Looking Glasses that are pakt in the bottoms of the chests Apartt bij them selves & praij put not your small printed papers Apone the tops of the Chests but one the tops of the boxes that theij be not seene when the Chest is opened and Lasst Lij Lett them be sent bij the first good & sure ship for wee would wrather give 5 8 or 10s pr Chest extra ordinary ffraight than want them in ffebuarij or March next at furthest.

The Contents of the Lookeing Glasses &c.

3 : glasses dimt & cutt off	¼ ½ Lana	Lett but 4 of thease bee Putt in a box least thej be broken. Lett all thease be putt in the bottoms of the chests of drinking glasses & the chest well najld & hoopt. Lett all be unfoijld.
4 : glasses of . .	¼ Lana	
8 : glasses off . .	¾ & ½ Lana	
6 : glasses of . .	¾ & ½ Silke	
6 : glasses of . .	¾ Lana	
6 : glasses of . .	¾ Silke	
12 : glasses of . .	¾ ½ Lana dimt	Lett all theese bee packt in small boxes and then putt in a strong casse and markt as in the Margent. Unfoijld.
12 : glasses of . .	¼ ½ silke dint	
12 : glasses of . .	¾ Lana dint	
12 : glasses of . .	36 dint	
24 : glasses of . .	28 dint	
60 : glasses of .	No. χ plaine & shortt	
60 : glasses of .	No. χ plaine but long	

1 :	dozen of speckled enameld coverd beere glasses
1 :	dozen ditto un Coverd
1 :	dozen Clouded calsedonia coverd beere glasses
1 :	dozen ditto uncovered
2 :	dozen enameld Coverd Clarett glasses
1 :	dozen Clouded Calsedonia Covered clarett glasses
2 :	dozen enameld Covered sack glasses
1 :	dozen Calsedonia Sack glasses
4 :	dozen speckled enameld Clarett glasses
2 :	dozen Clouded Calsedonia Clarett glasses
4 :	dozen speckled enameld Sack glasses
20 :	beere
500 :	in ye sheet of patterns.
Tottall 520	

I have not draune pattern for these. But Lett them all be made with feet and ears of good hansom fashions and packt bij them selves in a small box or case markt as in ye Margent.

Seni[er] Alleisio Morellj.

London, September 17, 1669.

Sr—Our Respects presented unto you, we have heer Jnclosed sent you our patterns for a parcell of drinking Glasses and a few false pearle neck laces, which we desire you maij bee sent us with all convenient speed apone the first good free ship that presents, and that speciall care bee taken in the provijding them according to our directions under written and to the well packing them up, for the last wee Recevied from you out of the John & Thomas and Affrican manij of the Chests weare verij Ill Conditioned for their was above forety dozen broken and some of the chests had Taken watter which does staijne and rott the Glasses, and wee could not see how theij could take wett after theij wear shipt for both the ships wear in a verij good Condition soe that we supose your servants lett the chests stand out in the raigne after theij wear packt, and therefore we hope you will freelij make us some sattisfaction for the damaige we Recevied therbij, and order more care to be taken for the futer (and therfore S[r] we desire you

FLINT (FIRST),—ROLLING ON MALVER.

exactlij to observe our directions under written in all respects) that we maij have noe cause to Complaine. Their is of all sortts 600 : dozen of drinking glasses but if you cannot procure the whole parcell redij to send by the first good free ship, then send us 2 or 3 chests of what you can get redij and lett the plaine glasses (as in the Margent) be first made in a redijness for them wee want most espesallj, and also we desire now that noe Lookeing Glasses be packt in the bottoms of the chests of drinking Glasses, but wee woud have them verij carefuly packt in one or two strong Cases as you shall see most Convenient for securitj from danger of Breakidge with the box of false pearle neck Laces with them, and Sr further wee desire you to send us Two facterijs, and in one of them to nominate and prize those 18 : glasses of $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ silke and those 24 glasses of 14 or $14\frac{1}{2}$ Inches English Measure and those 18 : glasses of $\frac{2}{4}$ all as 60 : n°/36 : and nominate and prize the 18 : n°/36 as 18 : n°/28 (for other waijs wee must paij 2 shillings 6 pence a peece duties for everij size above the n°/Thirty sizes which if wee shoud theij woud be deerer to us than wee can buij heer) and alsoe to enter shortt of the true number of everij chest of drinking Glasses ten dozen for the Custome is also verij high apone them, and praij Sr Lett us heere from you when you have Recevied these lines as alsoe when you shall have shiped all or anij of them, and then you maij please to draw your bill or bills Apone us (as formerlij) and wee shall make good and punktuall paijment there oft, Thus not dowting of your uttermost care and kinde useaighe we take our Leaves and rest your ffrinds servants. (no name.)

Sr Wee praij you most Carefully to observe these directions under written.

1st That all the drinking Glasses be well made of verij bright cleer & whit sound Mettal and as exactlij as possible may bee to the formes for fashion size and

Number and that noe other fashions or Sortts be sent us but this one patterns onlij.

2° That the Chests be strong Large whole Chests, well hoopd and naijld and Markt and Numberd as in the Margent at one end of everij chest and also apone the Covers or Lids, to prevent the seamen from setting the Lid or upper part of the Chest undermost and to be sure theij be all verij well and Carefullij packt up and with thorou drij weeds, for if the weeds be not well drijed or doe tak anij wett after theij be packt theij staijne and spoijle the glasses.

3dlj That the Lookeing glasses bee all verij good Cleer whit Mettle and Cleere and free from bladders or great sands or anij other blemishes or faults whatsoever and that theij bee verij Large sized for the sortts, for maij of your last yt you sent us wear verij small size espesallj yor

N°/χ N° 17: N° 28: N°/36 & of ¾.

4th That the Neck Laces be of a verij Good Couller and Longer than the last weare.

5 Remember to send 2 facterijs.

Wee desire you to send us these sortts and numbers of Lookeing Glasses under written all of them unfoijld or unsilverd & doe not mention ye number apone ye Lids.

FLINT (SECOND).

12 : Verij good dimt (*i.e.* diamond) cutt glasses of ¾ ½ Lana measure.
12 : detto of ¾ ½ silke Measure.
12 : detto of ¾ Lana.
12 : ditto of ¾ Silke & 6 18 : or 18½ Inch glasses.
12 : detto of ¾ ½ Lana Measure or nere for we have small size enough.
18 : detto of ¾ ½ silk.
24 : glasses of 14 or 14½ inches long English Measure dimt cutt.
18 : glasses of ¾ dimt cutt.
18 : glasses of N°/36 dimt cutt.
18 : glasses of N°/28 dimt cutt.
90 : glasses of N°/17 dimt cutt.
60 : glasses of N°/X dimt cutt.
60 : glasses of No/17 Long pistolas plaine.
90 : glasses of N°/17 shortt.
110 : glasses of N°/X shortt.

(576)

20 bundells of fine good pearle.
10 bundells of fine midle pearle.
10 bundells of fine small seed pearle.
In all 40 bundells.

Beer Glasses	300
Clarett	120
Sack	080
Tumblers of all sortts	080
Toijs &c.	020
	600 dozen

No. 4.

Seni[r] Alleiso Morrellj.

London, ffebruarij 10th 1670/71.

S[r] Mij Respects presented unto you I did formerlj Accquaint you that I Recevied all mij last orders though not verrij well Conditioned, especiallj the Looking Glasses for trulj manij of them were neither good glasses nor there due and useal sizes for there was some Charged for glasses ⅜ ½ that Indeed wear but ¾ and

some said to be ⅜ that ware but ⅜ ½ and so manij more likewise of the smaller sized were under size and measure, S[r] I know not wheither you saw the glasses examined when theij wear packt upp, but if you did not, both you and I wear abused to the vallew of a bove a 100 Livers, ther fore I doe realj expect now in this parcell one or two glasses to the vallew of 100 Livers at Least, for sattisfaction, or else trulj you will discouraighe mee for the futer to send to you (or anj other person at venice) for anij more Lookeing Glasses sence wee have so good made heer in England, and soe manij also of Venice Lookeing Glasses In London to be sould soe Cheape, for I assure you I have bought some Cheaper heer then my last I had from you stand me in, but in hopes that you will now use me extraordinarij well in a nother parcell both as to the goodness the size or measure and the price of them, I have been under written for a nother small parcell of Lookeing Glasses and also of drinking glasses, which I desire you to gett made and shipt for mee with all convenient speed Apone the first good ship or ships that come for London, but if you can not well get them all redij for the first ship or ships that comes for London then I desire you to send what you can gett redij of them, though it bee but one or Two or Three chests and also

FLINT (THIRD).

some of the Lookeing Glasses, and Indeed unless you ship them apone a verrij good and stout ship I had rather you shoud ship them Apone Tow ships then all in one, because of the danger of the seas and for fear of the Turkes, S^{r} I praj order all the drinking Glasses to be made exactly according to mij Inclosed patterns and packt upp in deepe halfe chests such as you sent Mr. Richard Sadlers in, but I praij S^{r} see that theij be packt with verij drij weeds for Mr. Sadlers Last six chests of glasses were much damaighed bij wett weeds, but I shall saj noe more for further directions heer but Reffer you to mij Generall directions over the Leafe, which I praj Remember to observe, S^{r} I must begg the Trouble from you to send mee 2 facteries (as you did Last time) and to omitt 6 or 8 dozen of drinking glasses in every chest, and I desire you to put in the 24 glasses of $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ in the bottoms of two of the chests of drinking glasses but I praj Lett me know bij your letter to me what chests thej are putt in, by ye number, that I maj take the greater care of chests, I would also have you in your second ffacterj a Little Lessen the number of Lookeing glasses and to nominate or call those of $\frac{3}{4}$: glasses of 2 qrs. & $\frac{1}{2}$: and those of 2 qrs. $\frac{1}{2}$: glass of $\frac{2}{4}$: and those of 2 qrs.: call 36^{s}: that heer bj I maj save A Little money in the duties of them for indeed the duties are soe high heare that makes us use this waj else thej woud not be worth ye sending for if we paid full duties, and thej are soe strikt that thej will see our facterij so y^{t} I doe Intend only to show your second facterij, which I pray lett it be soe well contrived that there maj not be evident cause to mistrust it, The Lookeing Glasses putt in a strong case bj them selves, I woud desire you to send mee 50 Bandes or Masts of fine pearle neek Lacces or Braclett but Indeed ye Last you sent cost one Liver a Bundle to much I hope you will send me the Largest and best for 7 Livers a bundle Mij ffrind Mr. Van Mildert complaines you use him hardlj in those neck laces you sent him for you charged

100 Mast at 6 Livers a Mast and ye other 100 at 7 Livers which he says were noe better, praj also send me 6 or 8 such bruses as you sent Mr. Van Mildertt, and if you can convenientlj send mee a few fine ebonj and Ivorj small hour glasses I woud not have you laj out above 50 or 60 Livers in them Lett them be put up with ye bruses praj Lett all mij drinking Glasses bee made presentlj but gett mad the plaine round bottom glasses first that most of them if you send tow or 3 chests first, may come with ye first and a few of those with a pla ring also for I want these 2 sorts most drawn here for y^r^ sight some for beere some for french & some for Spanish wine, you will also now Receive a Letter with orders for Mr. Allen which I hope you will take care of for him, also, S^r^ I praj Lett mee heer from you when you have Received this Letter and when you have shiped them your maj draw you bill or bills Apone mee and they shall be Accepted and punctualj paid Thus not douting of your uttermost care and kinde Usaighe in everij partikeler I Take my Leafe and remaijne yor Loveing ffrind

John Greene.

When you wright to mee, Direct yor Letter: ffor Mr. John Greene at ye Kings Armes in the Poultrij London.

S^r^ I praj take notice of these Genl Directions Under Written.

FLINT (FOURTH).

1st That all the Drinking Glasses bee verij well made and of verrij Bright cleer & whit sound Mettall as exactelij as possible maij bee to the formes for fashion size and Number and that noe other fashions or sorts be sent but those correspondant to mj patterns heere Inclosed.

2d That the Drinking Glasses be packt upp with drij weeds in good strong Deep halfe Chests but praj Lett them be made good Large size halfe Chests and well hooped & naild and markt and Numbered as in the Margent as well apone the Lids of the Chests as at ye ends that the seamen may know the Lids from the bottoms.

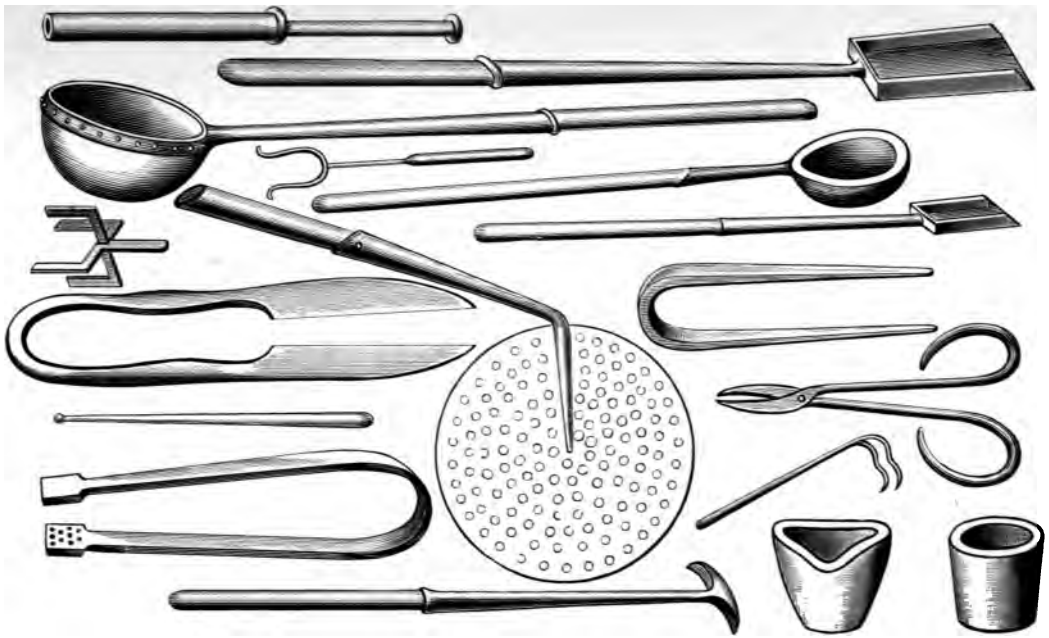
3 That the Lookeing Glasses be all verrj good Cleer whit Mettle and Cleer and free from Bladders or great Sands or anij other Blemishes or faults what soe ever and that thej be Large size for the sortt for manj of ye Last you sent wear much under size.

4th That the Neck Lacces be of a verrj good Culler and Long.

5 Remember to send tow Facterijs the 1st Right ye 2d wrong.

I desire you to send mee thease Lookeing Glasses under written and all of them I woud have unfoijled I meane noe silvering apone anij of them and the largest especallij good thick strong Glasses fitt for Coaches.

2 : verij good glasses of $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3do of $\frac{4}{4}$.
12 : verij good dimant Cutt glasses of $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Lana Measure 24½ Inches English.
12 : detto of $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ silke measure 22½ inches English.
12 : detto of $\frac{3}{4}$ Lana measure 21 Inches english.
12 : detto of $\frac{3}{4}$ selke measure 19½ Inches english.
12 : detto of $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ yt is 18½ Inches english measure.
12 : detto of $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Lana yt is 17 inches english measure.
12 . detto of $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ silke measure 15½ Inch english.
12 : dettj of $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$, that is 14½ Inches english.
12 : dettj of $\frac{2}{4}$ Lana yt is 13½ Inches english measure.
12 : dettj of 36 Lana yt is 12½ english.
12 : dettj of 28 Lana yt is 11½ Inches.



TOOLS AND POTS FOR TABLE GLASS MAKING.

30 : dettj of No/17 } Dimt
30 : dettj of No/χ }
60 : No 1/17 plaine } plaine
60 : No/χ plaine }
} Lett thease be Large size of ye Jews size.
24 : Bundells of Large Long pearle necklace fine.
20 : bundells of fine midle pearle.
6 : bundells of fine seed pearle.

50 Bundells.
6 : dozen of Brushes and some fine small hower glasses.

S^r I hope all the drinking Glasses will come in 6 or 7 halfe chests. I praj send me A word in anser what silke stockings are in fashion with you & wherther you will pease to trouble yourselfe with them to sell for mj ffrind I woud know w^t prise thej beare with you for if you Incouraigh him he will send some over to you.

The Number of everij sort of Drinking Glasses sent for ffebuarj 10 1670.

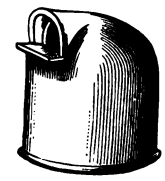
The list in numbers and quantities as in the drawings comes to.

" Sack glasses " " in all 100 dozen."
" Clarett Glasses " " in all 130 dozen."
" Beare Glasses " " in all doz. 170."
" Severall toijs."

flouer pott glasses 12 doz.

Long cruitts	20
Round bott Tumblers	06
brandy tumblers	06
rnish wine glasses	04
beakers	02
	In all 50

Sack glasses	100 doz.
Claret	130
Beere	170
Toijs	50
	The whole p^ckt 450 doz.



FLINT GLASS POT.

No. 5.

Senr Allesio Morrellj.

London, Januarij 18th 1671.

S^{r} My Respects presented unto you. I have this weeke Receivd yours, in anser to mijne of ye 30th November last wherein you promise me all things shall be well made & soe prized as you dout not but I shall rest well satisfied, which I hope will be Accordinglij performed, as I have heer in sent you a few patterns more for 74 dozen glasses 30 dozen for beer & 20 dozen for french wine and 24 dozen others which I desire maij be made of exelent good sound mettall and sent with mij former order, and also I would desire you to send me 6 glasses more of $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Lanna which I would have put in ye bottom of this or some of ye other Chests, but if you should have shipt them, before this comes to your hands pray Lett this small parcell be sent me the next opportunity following, & I pray Sr Rememb^{r} to have both these and the former order all pack^{t} in deeper halfe Chests than the Last weare that ye boxes of Lookeing glasses maij not bee soe soone felt bij our searchers hear, and also I praj Lett me know bij yor Letter in what N^{o}/ Chests you put ye boxes of Lookeing glasses in, Soe desiring you to make all convenient speed & to ship them in ye first Good Ship for England y^{t} if possible I may have them heer in March or Aprill next at farthest I rest

yor ffrind & servant

John Greene.

beer glasses	30
Claret	20
Thick beer	06
Thick Claret	06
flintt Sack	02
Creuits wth feet	05
Creuits wthout feet	05
	74 dozen

No. 6.

Seni^or^ Allesio Morelli.

London, May 3^d^: 1671.

S^r^ bij yours of ye 27th March I understand you have Resived mij patterns &c. & I have now sent you a few more patterns for 100 dozen of drinking Glasses and . . . Looking Glasses more which I have added to mj fformer order, but S^r^ I am sorij to hear that you had then no English Ship in port, but I hope bj this time you maj have one, but S^r^ however bj the verj first oppertunity I desire you to ship one halfe part both of the drinking glasses and Looking glasses &c. both of mj fformer order of ye 10 ffeb last as also of this present order but S^r^ I woud by noe means have them come all to geather for it will bee much more convenient & safe for me to have one halfe of every sortt and fashion come this sumer and the other halfe next Spring, and I hope it will not be much more Trouble to you to order one halfe part of mij number of everij sortt and fashion to be provided first, so that if I can have one halfe part heer at London in Julj next and the other halfe in March or April next it will be best for mij Conveniencij. S^r^ I praij you once againe to take such care that I maij have good

CROWN GLASS HOUSE, 1835.

and be used verj Kindelj in the prices, else it will not be mij Interest to send to Venice for neither drinking Glasses nor Lookeing Glasses, for we make now verij Good Drinking Glasses in England and better Lookeing Glasses than anij that comes from Venice, for generallj your Lookeing Glasses are not well pollished Therefore S^r^ I pray looke well to them and observe all mij former directions for mij Interest S^r^ I have not more at present but to present mij respects to you. I rest

y^or^ Lov ffrind & serv^t^
John Greene.

My present order is as ffolls

Beer glasses 4 sortt . . .	40 : doz.
Clarett glasses of 5 sortt . .	50 : doz.
Sack glasses of 3 sortt . .	10 : doz.
Flourepotts of 2 sortt . .	10 : doz.
	110 doz.

S^r^ I will assure you I have seen facterijs of Mr. Wijld's bying wherin good glasses of ¾ Lana were bought for 26 Livres a piece and glasses of ¾ ½ Lana for 36 or 37 Livres piece and soe Larger & cheaper than yours but S^r^ I praij Lett me have these glasses at once verrj good and as Cheap as anj other man has them Vallc.

S^r^ I doe not much care if these be made of same fashions a dozen or 2 ribt glasses soe y^t^ I woud not have a bove 6 or 8 . . . of ribt beer & 6 doz Ribt wine glasses.

No. 7.

London, Octob. 20th 1671.

Sr Yours of the 12th June last I Recd and paid your bill According to the time, and I have now also Recevied the 10 Chests of drinking Glasses with ye box of Looking Glasses & 2 boxes of false pearle & brushes out of ye Hope well, & S^r^ notwithstanding your punctuall Care & directions thej have not dealt well bj mee in six of those glasses ¾ sike measure for one box was yeir full measure but ye other box yeir was not one held ye

full Measure yej wanted almost 2 Inches both in Length and breadth I assure you that box of glass was not worth aboue 18 Livres a peece but who ever it was that putt them upp I will tell him such dealeing is not fare and square, as for ye rest of ye boxes of Lookeing glasses thej came Indifferent well Conditioned though I had a few of the small glasses broken, but I had above thirty dozen of mij Drinking Glasses broken (and Mr. Allen had more) all these things putt to geather I hope ye Lookeing Glass man will be so Civell as to send me 2 glasses of sir A brace gone. I shall cast mij selve Apone you to see that I have right done me as for those 3 dozen of Looking Glasses that were left behinde I woud not have you send them till I Give you further order neither woud I have you provide me these 110 dozen of drinking glasses which I sent to you the 5th of Maj which additional patterns came to late to you, because I will verrij shortlij send for a nother parcel of Drinking Glasses fo you I woud have ye Lookeing Glasses putt in with them I praij lett mee heer from you next post that I may know whither you have Laid aside my last patterns for if shoud not have done so then I shall not weight for so manij bj a 100 dozen as other wajs I would soe with mj Respects to you giveing you thanks for all yor Care and Trouble I rest yor ffrind

J. G.

CROWN,--ROLLING ON MALVER.

No. 8.

Senior Allesio Morrellj.

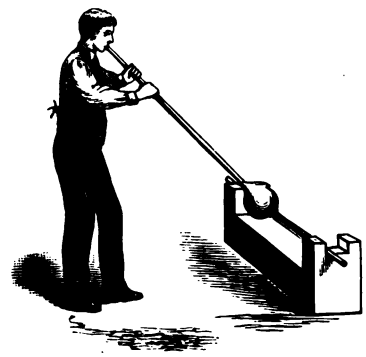
London, Novembr 30, 1672.

Sr Mij Respects presented unto you not hearing from you in anser to mijne of the I have now sent you mij patterns for a small parsell of drinking glasses &c, which I praij you to order to bee made with all convenient speed, and shiped apone the first good sure ship for England that I may have them heer in March or Aprill next if possible: but as for those Aditionall patterns which I sent you last Maj which came to Late to be performed with the Last glasses you sent mee I would now have you Lett them a Lone and not send them: but onlj give order for these that I now send for and that theij be made as exact as maij be to ye pattern both for Quallitij and Quantity and of verij good cleer whit sound Mettall; for truelj the last you sent me the Mettall was indifferent good and cleer, but not so sound and strong as theij should have bin made; for therin Lies the exelencj of your Venice glasses that they are generallij stronger than ours made heer, and soe not so soon broken, Therfor Sr I praij take such care that these be made of verij good sound mettal and thicker and stronger than the last, that I maij gaine Creditt by them though not so much proffitt: heer is 120: doz beer glasses 90 dozen french wine & 20 dozen of Cruitts for oijle & Vinegar which makes upp 230 dozen which I would have packt in three deepe halfe Chests such as you sent Mr. Richard Sadler, and I desire you now to send me that Glass or Glasses which you got for me for the former default, and also the 12 glasses of 14½ inches & ye 12 glasses ¾ ½ silke measure that were wanting of mij former order; & also 6 glasses more of ¾ ½ Lana pray let all these be packt up in ye bottoms of ye Chests of drinking glasses that I maij therebj save the Custome of them here, and to that end I must further desire you to send me two facterijs, and in one of your

facterijs not to mention anij Looking Glasses nor the full number of the drinking glasses by 8 or 10 dozen in a chest for our officers heer are soe strikt that theij will see our facterijs, I would also have you to send me 6 dozen more heath brushes such as ye last you sent mee, and 30 mast of the best long ffalse peerle neck lacces 20 mast of the verij Largest sortt, but theij must be Larger than the largest you sent last, & 5 mast midle size & 5 mast of small seede pearle, the last took wett and manij of them were spoijled, I hope you may gett them for 7 Libres a Mast as well as for Mr. van Mildert though I have not so manij as hee, and Sir one thing more give me Leave to tell you that I see bij other marchants ffactorjs heer that Looking glasses are now bought cheaper than Latelj thej have bin, or then in mij last were therfor sense the Market is fallen I hope I shall have some benefitt by it but I shall Refer mijself to you hoping your Care and kind useaighe will be such as I may have no Cause to Complaine, and S^r^ when you have shiped theass goods you maij please to draw a bill apone me for ye valleu and it shall puncktuallij paid, soe commiting yo^u^ to ye protection of the allmightj I rest

yor Reall ffriend & Servt

John Greene.



CROWN (FIRST).

PAPERS RELATING TO THE GLASS-SELLERS, 1670-1691.

Petition.

In the beginning of the Last year 1669 Mr. Boalter, Mr. Todners, Mr. Burroughs & Mr. Hudgeabout petioned ye King & Counsell for a prohibition of Venice Looking Glasses pretending it would be for the public good of ye nation bij Increasing the Manufactur there off.

The petition was sent down to ye Consell of Trade and by them Committed to A Committee sitting at ye East India House London to call before them the workmen and Dealers in yt Commoditie and to examine the Good or evell of such a prohibition.

1. That Whereas thej pretend to make as good and Cheape as Venice Glass it was made Appear that the Venice glass are much Truer and better than the English (except some verj few of the Choisest plates thei can pick out) and that the Venice are now sould 25 per cent cheaper than the English when there is noe prohibition.

2. That thease persons are in no wise capable to suplj the Trade of the Nation, it Apeard soe when their was A Late prohibition neither can thej now, especiallj now soe manie are used for Coaches, but thej are persons alwajs Laboring to Jngrose this Commoditie into ye'r owne hands which thej will now efectualj doe if thej obtajne a prohibition their being but one Glas house in England that makes plates for Looking glasses and he has a pattent for it, with whom these persons have a peculiar Interest and know they shall have the disposall & choice of all that are made if they obtaine a Prohib^{on}.

3. That there are not a sufficient Number of Workmen in England to Grinde ye Glass to supplj one Third part of the Nation, and these for the most part verrj Botchers and will not improve there work soe long as their are soe few workmen and soe much worke for Coach glasses which thej put if not half wrought or polished as is need full for looking Glasses.

4. That theese persons when thej had formerly obtained a prohibition bought up all the Venice Looking Glasses thej could in Towne and then raised the price as thej pleasd to Retajlers and others which was a great prediuse to ye nation and soe thej doe now again in hopes of A prohibition bj an Act of parlement, one of them having latelj bought a Thousand pounds worth of Venice glass of one Merch^{t} and expects a greater parsell when a ship arives that is ear long expected, and it is said to have brought 1400 pounds worth more in other parcels.

5. That heer to fore when thej had an opportunity thej bought up all the Venice rough plates in Toune and ye grinders being then constrajned to buj of them thej Ingojned them to bring in all the glass thej wrout into their hands and then rased the price as thej pleased and privately let and bound to each other not to sell anj glass under those rates thej had agreed upone (this had bin proved to ye sd Committee had thej had ye Confidence to come face to face) bj a person that was bound with them and further he Testifies that that Morning before thej seald ye bonds one of those present offered him glasses for 45 ss apeece which he not then acepting in the afternoone after ye bonds were seald he would not

CROWN (SECOND).

Lett him have the same glasses under 10 ss a piece more but said now you must give mee another price for ym bj which it apears how greatlj ye nattion will be abused if thej obtaine this prohibition Thej being persons yt meett to consult such designs to ingrose and raise ye price of this Comoditj.

6. That whereas these persons pretend to increase ye Manufacture and soe far from what thej pretend, that thej have procured it to be expressed in their late new Charter that none shall sett up or exercise the Art of Grinding foijling &c. of Lookeing Glasses in London or with^{t} 7 mijles thereof but such as have served seaven yeers Apprentice to y^{t} Acc^{tt} none of those persons themselves (except one Hudgeabout) ever served Apprentice to that Misterij, and thej have made bij Laws strictly Limitting all p'sons their number of Apprentices not withstanding their present great want of Workmen, and have lately vexed and troubled able workmen with Chargeable suits of Law Apone ye Statute of ye 5th of Elizabeth, because thej had not served apprentice to ye same, for which Trials ye Cause went for the defendents It appearing to be an Actt of late Beginning and not used in England when that statute was made, and soe not within the reach of it.

7. Another Reason was then given bj the Turkj Merch^{ts} was y^{t} it would be verj prejudiciall to them it being one of the principle comodities thej make their Returns in for our Manufacter and thej would Again oppose it but y^{t} it is Carjed one with all expedition and privacoy. Seaverall other Reasons were then Pr'sented to the Comittee as ye Loss it will be to the King in his Customs, which are verij great upon on that Comoditie, And will now be more if Drinking glasses be also prohibited.

The s^{d} Comittee having taken notice of ye Reasons offered it, Mr. Child Cheerman to the comitte ; Declared The were sensible These p'sons designed only their own private interests ; And therefore promised That if the

BLOWING AND SWINGING CYLINDER GLASS (SHEET).

did anijthing in favour of A Prohibition; that the Patten for making plates should be Calledoin ; And Also ye Chatter of the Corporation ; so anij P'sons should have Libertij to make plates and grind glasses, which promisses gave a great Check to their present expectation.

But yet they are now prsenting a Bill to the Parliam[t] for a Prohibition both of Looking glasses wrought And drinking glasses, which P'tion is so'posed to be in the name of the Companj of Glassesellers London These p'sons Lately Taken ye advantage of a Court of Assistants whereat was only thesse 4 p'sons Two of which are present wardens and the rest Potters who bij thosse small Glasses they deal in of those Pe'sons And soe being concerned with them ; They procured their hands for A prohibition, whereas there are manij others of the Assistants whoe if theij had been theire would have opposed it ; Besides a hundred or two of workmen & dealers in that Comodittie ; who saij they shall be undon if there should be A Prohibition Thesse p'sons already threatining That those that oppose them shall have noe glasses if the accomplish their prsent designe.

But if not with standing The Parliam[t] shall thinke: fitt to parse an Act to this purposse, it is earnestly

CROWN (THIRD).

desired as a thing humbly conceived absolutely necessaij for the encouraging and encreasse the manufacture And for ye generall good of ye nation; that there maij be a clausse in the Act Granting full Libertij to any person to sett up glasse houses and to make Plates for Look: Glasses, And for anij p'sons to Grind, Pollish, foyle; and Casse Look: glasses, And to keep Apprentisses for the same notwithstanding any Charter, Bye Laws or Pattent to the Contrarij.

Concerning prohibiting Venice Drinken glasses every owne that in them knoows the Great difference there is betuene venice glasses and the best made in England yet if the Parliam^{t}: and ze gentrij of the nation can be satisfyed with English glasses, There none of ye shopp keepers will oppose it However it will be a Losse to the King in his Customes and a prejudice to the marchants in their returns from those parts.

Decemb^{r} 1670.

May the 25th 1674.

(1) "Whereas Mr. Benet and Mr. Whit have made some proposalls to the Trade that thei should be the onlj Marchants to serve the Company with all sortts of Holland earthen ware and glasses, and also that the Members of the Companij should deale onlj with them" referred for further consideration of a Committee or any five of them to use their best endeavours to get a draft of this Agreement so soone as may be and present the same to the Trade for their further and general consent.

(Actual signatures of thirthy three members of the Glass sellers' Company.)

(2) Mr. Ravenscroft.

S^{r}. It is our request that yo^{u} will please to send downe to Samuel Moore now Clerke the Toppes of yor last Articles, and that yo^{u} doe Give him order to observe the same and alsoe yor former Articles with us; and that he may have the bespeaking of all Glasses

beyond sea itt is not to be under stood to send anj fflint Glasses to scott Land or anj other place in England or wales for future.

(Signature of George Ravenscroft.)

(4) List of members of the Company of Glass sellers, June 24, 1675.

Court of Assistants,

Richard Sadler, Master,	20	members
Livery,	11	„
Yeomen,		
of whom 20 are described as "Grinders"	57	
	88	

Another List of the names on July 11, 1677, John Hitchabout, Master.

(5) A Draft of "Proposal for ye Better Regulating the Greene Glass Trade." "Quort glass bottles plaine" are mentioned. The proposals are to put the green glass trade into the hands of three makers, the agreement being between three makers, three shop keepers, and three members of the Company, for a term of seven years and during that time the sellers shall not buy such glass from any other glass house set up during the said term.

(6) Under the year 1677 a list of the names of thirteen glass sellers is given from which three are chosen by the number of upright strokes of a pen after their names; thus Humphrey Kilby, Francis Garrard, and John Greene are "pitched upon" as "suitable for y^{r} interests and our owne." This fact is further set forth in a short letter addressed to the members of the Company by Edmund Levin, Edward Dallowe, & John Bowles.

(7) Draft of an agreement made with John Justice of the City of Edinburgh and John Greene to pay the

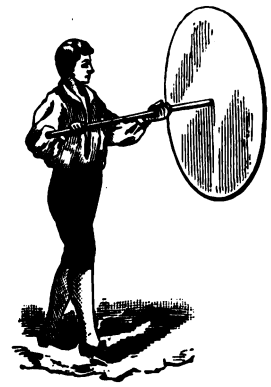
former a certain sum,—not entered in the draft, for wares supplied to him.

(8) *Memorandum* Also at our Meeting this 3^{d} June 1685 : wee the major part heer Considering that other Glass houses doe sell 18 to ye dozen of their Glasses Called fflint glasses to the great prediuse of us porttners in this Glass house we having yett sould but 15 to ye doz Itt is now Agreed and ordered that Mr. Hawlj Bishop doe deliver to all us partners concerned or anij other shop Keepers sixteen to the dozen of all sortts of glasses that are sould by dozen and all sorts sould by waight this to bee (document imperfect).

Mr. Hawlj Bishop.

According to our Articles made with you wee whose names are undersubscribed have this third day of June 1685 have Agreed and Chosen Mr. John Newarke to be our Clarke to officiate at the Glass House in the Savoy : and theirfore we doe desire you to Intertain him and wee doe expect your compliance heer in soe we rest y^{or} freinds.

(9) *Memorandum* December 1686, John Greene Citizen and Glass seller buys from Edward Dalton Sen. and Phillip Dalton Jun. glass makers a parcell or



CROWN (FIFTH) FINISHED FOR ANNEALING KILN.

quantity of Green Glass bottles made or to be made at our Glass house near unto Rosemary Lane.

(10) A notice to Mr. Bishop, Mr. Racket, Mr. Digby, and Mr. Phines Bowles Aprill 28 1688. Gentlemen we rec[d] a letter from you of the 23 instant wherein you signified to the Company Glassellers that you are much dissatisfied at ye coming of Cuntry Glasses to London and that any of our Company should buy any of them, verely wee have reason to be more unsatisfied than you that any Glasses are made in ye Country and that any of them have been brought up to London which has occasioned to set up new men who wholy dealt in Cuntry Glasses as Mr. Craford & others & as to that small quantity any of our Company has bought signifies but little soe are wee very indifferent of buying any more for wee have noe desire to Incourage that trade But yet we cannot but take notice of that part of the Letter which threatens us that wee shall not have any of yo[rs] if wee buy any Cuntry Glasses but time will prove who are freinds or inimes to this Cuntry trade Wee conceive nothing would more conduce to cement the whole trade to you then all y[r] deniall to sell any Glasses to London Hawkers for you know very well how much you injured us thereby So wishing you would take that part into your serious consideration wee rest (signatures torn off).

(In 1689 John Greene was Treasurer of the Feast of Sons of the Clergy.)

(11) Petition of the Glass Sellers' Company to the House of Lords showing that the wares they deal in take up much room and involve the having great houses and "sitt at great rents" nevertheless are in London itself greatly "mischieved" by the Hawkers who go about streets from house to house to sell and furnish those houses with glass and earthen ware, a bill being before their Lordships for suppressing Pedlers, pray to be

included among the several Trades enumerated in that bill. (No date.)

(12) A paper setting forth the case of the Glass sellers in London and all others selling glasses and earthenware in any City, Boroùgh, Town Corporate, or Market Town in England and Wales in relation to the bill for the suppression of Hawkers and Pedlers.

The Bill excepted Pedlers and Hawkers of glasses and earthenware. Showing that by the Statute of 39 Eliz. Cap. 4, Pedlers and Chapmen are adjudged rogues and vagabonds but glass men of good behaviour may travel in the country only having a license from three justices of the peace. But in the Statute of 1 James I. Cap. 7 the said license for glass pedlers is repealed because under cover of the liberty rogues, vagabonds &c. followed their trade in this way, and it enacted that "all such persons as shall wander up and down to sell glasses shall be treated as rogues and vagabonds and dealt with accordingly."

That there is no need of such persons to wander abroad and supply the countreys with glasses and earthenware these commodities being sold by shop keepers in all cities and towns &c. and almost all villages in England, and would be much more if these persons were suppressed who are grown so presumptuous as to cry their wares before the very doors

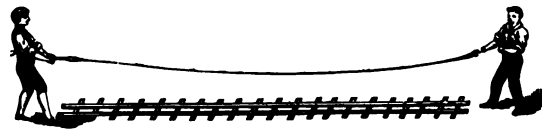
GATHERING GLASS METAL.

and shops of those who are legally sellers of such goods to the great impoverishment and prejudice of all shop keepers in all places who pay rates and taxes &c., whereas these wandering hawkers bear no burden. Their goods are bad, they cheat the gentry and others with imperfect and deceitful wares, not fully burnt, which will crack and the white peal off (? tin glazed wares) when wet and used, and glasses not well annealed but waste and faulty which defects are not easily discerned but by persons of judgement, such ware as shop keepers with reputation cannot sell. They corrupt men servants and tempt them to steal their masters' provisions to truck with them for their wares.

If the bill passes with the said provise all the shop-keepers in London or elsewhere in England selling glasses and earthenware will be in a far worse condition than now, for now we have good laws against them.

These Glass hawkers and Pedlers have been looked upon as the most dangerous sort for formerly when commissions were granted for licensing hawkers and pedlers and these have been exempted and indeed they are a very incorrigible and stubborn sort of persons that regard no laws, "but should they obtain Liberty from a Law to wander abroad they would be ten times more Insolent than they are even to haserd the Destruction of the Company of Glassellers."

It is therefore most humbly prayed on behalf of all shop Keepers and glassellers in London, Westminster, Southwark and all other cities &c. that the proviso now inserted in the bill to allow any person or persons to wander abroad to sell any glasses or earthen ware "out of wich as London and Westminster and the Suburbs



MAKING STEAM GAUGE AND THERMOMETER TUBINGS.

thereof be omitted or at least may be extended also to prohibitt all haukers pedlars petty chapmen and women from wandring abroad to sell any Glasses or Erthenware or going about to offer or expose to sel any in any other Cittys Borroughs Towns Corporate Market Towne In England or Wales with Crates Baskets or otherwise to sell offer or Barter any Glasses or Earthen wares upon paine of Suffering the same penalties inflicted by that Act upon othe Haukers or Pedlars and petty chapmen to be recovered in like manner and for ye same Uses that other penalties upon other haukers pedlers and petty chapmen or women are to be recovered and Imployed."

Veneris 4 die Decembris 1691.

(13) "Att the Comm^ee^ to whom the Bill for suppressing of Hawkers & Pedlars is comitted.

"At the Speakers Chambers att the House of Comons, Foot Onslow Esq. in ye Chair Ordered—That the Trades in Earthen and Glass wares doe attend the said Comm^ee^ on Teusday next at four of the Clock in ye Afternoon if they expect to be heard for what they have to offer in Relation to the said Bill.

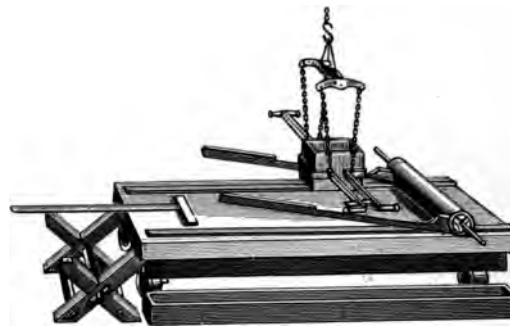
ffoot Onslow."

(original document.)

JOINING FOR THERMOMETER TUBE.

(14) "Sir—I met with Mr. Palmer at the place appointed also your neighbout Mr. Palmer informs me that the Sollicitor Generall and the Chairman of the Comitte did not Insist uppon the old Bill but put in what Trades they thought fitt and left out ye rest ours being one of them and not thought fit to be inserted in order to which it is thought convenient that a motion be delivered by Sir Thomas Vernon to the Committee that "we may be heard by Counsell and also that Counsell be ordered to attend for that purpose tomorrow att four a Clock if this or somewhat to this end be not in action now you are never hereafter to be minded in this Bill I trust to your diligent Care in this matter because Ingaged myself and remain yours

James Maydwell."



TOOLS AND MACHINERY USED IN CASTING PLATE GLASS, 1835.

16 MAY 1674.

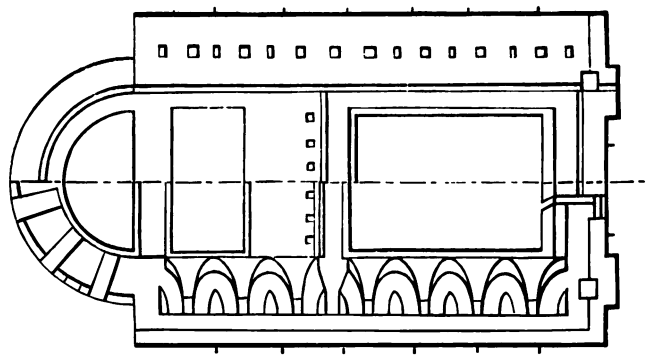
MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

Transcript of printed document.

Ravenscroft's Patent.

CHARLES THE SECOND, by the grace of God, &c., to all to whome these psents shall come, greeting.

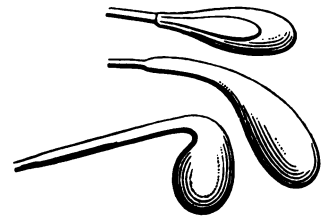
WHEREAS our trusty and welbeloved GEORGE RAVENSCROFT, Gentleman, hath humbley represented to vs, that with greate expence and industry hee hath atteyned to the "ART AND MANUFACTURE OF A



GROUND PLAN OF A TANK FURNACE.

PERTICULER SORT OF CHRISTALINE GLASSE RESEMBLING ROCK CHRISTALL, NOT FORMERLY EXERCISED OR VSED IN THIS OUR KINGDOME, AND BY HIS GREATE DISBURSEMTS HAVEING SOE IMPROVED THE SAME AS THEREBY TO BEE ABLE TO SUPPLY BOTH INLAND AND OUTLAND MARKETTS, WHEREBY THE PUBLIQUE MAY BE GREATLY ADVANTAGED," and hath therefore humbley prayed vs to grant him the sole vse and benefitt of his said Invencon for the space of seaven yeares, being but one halfe of the tearme allowed by the Act in that case provided, wee being gratiously willing to provide & encourage all new and vsefull manufactures, and accordingly to gratify him the said George Ravenscroft in this his request,

Knowe yee, therefore, that wee, of our especiall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocon, have given & granted, and by these psents, for vs, our heires & successors, doe give & grant, vnto the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, & assignes, especiall licence, full & sole power, priviledge, & authority, that hee and they, by him and themselves, and by his and their deputies, servants, & workemen, and noe others, shall and may, dureing the terme of seaven yeares next ensueing the date of these psents, vse, practice, exercise, and enjoy the said new Invencon, within our said kingdome of England, dominion of Wales, and towne of Berwicke-vpon-Tweed, and in any other of our kingdomes & dominions, in such manner as to him or them shall seeme meete, and shall have and enjoy the



RETORTS.

sole benefitt & advantage arriseing thereby or by reason thereof, to have, hold, and enjoy the said licences, powers, priviledges, authorities, & other the pmisses hereby granted or intended to bee granted to the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, & assignes, from the day of the date of these psents for and dureing the terme of seaven yeares from thence next ensueing, and fully to bee compleate & ended.

And to the end the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, & assignes, and every of them, may the better enioy the full & whole benefitt, and the sole vse and exercise of his said Invencon, aswell within the liberties as without, wee doe by these psents, for vs, our heires and successors, require & streightly charge & comand all & every person & persons, bodies politique & corporate, of whatsoe" degree, name, or addicon they bee, that they nor any of them, dureing the terme of yeares hereby granted, either directly or indirectly, doe or shall vse or put in practice the said art or Invencon soe by the said George Ravenscroft invented or contrived as aforesaid, nor doe or shall counterfeite, imitate, or resemble the same, nor doe or shall make any addicon therevnto or substraccon from the same, whereby to ptend themselves the inventors or devisors thereof, without the licence, consent, or agreement of the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, or assignes, in writeing vnder his or their hands & seales first had & obteyned in that behalfe, vpon such paines & penalties as can or may be inflicted on such offenders for the contempt of this our comand in that behalfe, and further to be answereable to the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, or assignes, according to law & justice, for his & their damages thereby susteyned.

And further, we doe by these psents, for vs, our heires & successors, give & grant vnto the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, & assignes, full power & authority that hee, they, & every of them,

his, their, & every of their, deputies, servants, or agents, or any of them, haveing first obteyned a warrant in this behalfe from the Lord Cheife Justice of the Court of Kings Bench for the tyme being, may, with the assistance of a constable or any other lawfull officer, aswell within the liberties as without, vpon request, at convenient times in the day dureing the tyme aforesaid, and in lawfull manner, enter and make search in any houses, shopps, or other places where there shall bee iust cause of suspition, for discovering and findeing out of all such persons as shall, within the terme of seaven yeares, imitate, or cause to bee imitated, or shall vse or put in practice the said art or Invencon, soe by the said George Ravenscroft invented & contrived as aforesaid, that soe such offenders may bee proceeded against & punished according to their demerrits.

And further, wee doe, by these psents, for vs, our heires & successors, will, authorise, & require all & singuler justices of the peace, maiors, sheriffs, bayliffs, head-boroughes, & all other officers & ministers of vs, our heires & successors for the time being, that they and every of them respectively bee, from tyme to tyme dureing the said terme hereby granted, in their respective places, favoring, ayding, helping, & assisting vnto the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, & assignes, and to his & their deputie & deputies, servants, & agents, and by all things in and about the accomplishment of our will & pleasure herein declared, and the exercise and execucon of the powers and priviledges herein & hereby granted, or menconed to be granted, as aforesaid.

CRYSTALLO-CERAMIC GLASS,
PATENTED BY APSLEY PELLATT, 1840.

And moreover, wee will and cōmand by these psents, for vs, our heires & successors, that our said officers, or any of them, doe not molest, trouble, or interrupt the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, or assignes, or his or their deputy, deputies, servants, or agents, or any of them, in or about the vse or exercise of the said art or Invencon, in any matter or thing concerning the same.

Provided alwayes, that if att any tyme dureing the said terme of seaven yeares, itt shall bee made appeare to vs, our heires or successors, or any six or more of our or their Privy Councell, that this grant is contrary to law, or piudiciall & inconvenient, or not of publique vse & benefitt, then vpon significacon & declaracon to bee made by vs, our heires or successors, vnder our or their signett or privy seale, or by the Lords & others of our Privy Councell, or six or more of them, for the tyme being, in writeing vnder their hands, of such piudice and inconvenience, these our Lres Patents, and all things therein conteyned shall forthwith cease, determine, & bee vtterly void, to all intents & purposes, anything herein-before conteyned to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided alsoe, that these our Lres Patents, or anything herein conteyned, shall not extend or bee construed to extend, to give priviledge vnto the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, or assignes, or any of them, to vse or imitate any invencon or worke found or invented by any other person or persons, and before the vse and practice of his, the said George Ravenscrofts Invencon publickly exercised in these our said realmes, or any the dominions or territories therevnto belonging, vnto whome wee have already granted our like Letters Patents of Priviledge for the sole vse, exercise, and benefitt thereof; itt being our will & pleasure that the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, & assigns, & all & singuler other person & persons to whome wee have already granted

our like Letters Patents or priviledges as aforesaid, shall distinctly vse & practice their severall invencons by them invented & found out, according to the true intent & meaning of the said severall & respective Lres Patents, and of these psents.

And lastly, wee doe by these psents, for vs, our heires and successors, grant vnto the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, & assigns, that these our Letters Patents, and the inrollment thereof, shall bee in and by all things good, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law according to the true intent and meaneing of these psents, and shall be taken, construed, & adiudged most favorably & beneficially for the best benefitt and advantage of the said George Ravenscroft, his executors, admors, and assignes, aswell in all our Courts of Record as elsewhere, notwithstanding the not full & certaine describeing the manner & quality of the said art or Invencon, or of the certaine vse & benefitt thereof, and notwithstanding any other defects, incertainties, or imperfeccon in these psents conteyned, or any act, statute, ordinance, provision, proclamacon, or restraint to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

In wittnesse, &c. Wittnes the King att Westm, the Sixteenth day of May.

By Writt of Privy Seale.

OPEN POT, SHEET GLASS.

GLORY HOLE.

BRITISH PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE, 1773, AT BLACKFRIARS.

BRITISH PLATE GLASS WORKS, 1773.

Charter of Incorporation.

CHARLES THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To ALL to whom these presents shall come greeting. WHEREAS we have been humbly petitioned by our well-beloved subjects the Glass Sellers and Looking Glass Makers within our City of London, and the parts near adjacent, that for the better ordering, and Government of themselves, and others using that trade in London, and within seven miles thereof, being now encreased to a great number, and for the better reforming and suppressing the falsities and deceipts now commonly used and practised in the wards and manufactures belonging to these trades, which are made false and counterfeit to the common abuse and damage of our subjects. We would be gratiously pleased to incorporate them into one body politic, and invest and enable them with power accordingly, whereby both they and their trade might be better regulated and the abuses therein prevented, and for the time to come reformed. KNOW YE, therefore, that we being always gratiously inclined to the humble suits of our subjects, and especially to those things that may tend to the common good and benefit of them, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion HAVE willed, ordained, constituted, and granted by these presents for us our heirs and successors DO will, and ordain, constitute, and grant that all, and singular the said GLASS SELLERS AND LOOKING GLASS MAKERS, as well free as foreign, within the said City of London, and the liberties thereof, and within seven miles thereof, for ever hereafter be, and shall be

by virtue of these presents one body corporate and politic in deed and in name, and shall have continuance for ever by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London ; and them by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, WE DO by these presents for us our heirs and successors, really and fully create, erect, make, ordain, constitute, and declare, one body corporate and politic in deed and in name to have continuance FOR EVER, to them and their successors, and that by the same name they may and shall have perpetual succession. And that they by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, shall be for ever hereafter persons all and capable in law to purchase, HAVE, and enjoy, all manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, priveleges, jurisdictions, franchises, and other hereditaments whatsoever of what kind, nature, or quality soever they be, to them and their successors in fee, perpetuity, or for term of year or years, or otherwise, in what sort soever ; and also all manner of goods, chattels, and things whatsoever, of what name, nature, or quality soever they be ; and also to give, grant, lett, alien, assign, sett over, and dispose of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, goods, or chattels, and likewise to do and execute all and singular other act and acts whatsoever by the name aforesaid And that by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, they and their successors shall and may be able to plead and be impleaded to answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in what court or courts soever, and before any judge or justice, or other persons, and officers of us our heirs and successors whatsoever, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, plaints, matters, and demands of what kind, quality, or sort they shall be, in the same and in as ample manner and form as any other of our loving people and subjects of this our Realm of England, being

persons able and capable in the law or any other body corporate and politic within this our Realm of England, can or may have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, lett, alien, dispose, and assign, implead, or be impleaded, answer, and be answered unto, defend, and be defended, do, perform, or execute; and that the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and their successors, shall and may for ever hereafter have a common seal to serve for the causes and businesses of them and their successors, and it shall be lawful for them and their successors to alter and make new the said seal from time to time at their wills and pleasures as they shall think fit. AND FURTHER, we will and ordain, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors, DO GIVE AND GRANT unto the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and their successors full power and authority to assemble themselves and meet together from time to time in some convenient place within the said City of London or Suburbs thereof, where they shall think most meet, and then and there shall and may elect and choose one of the said Society in manner and form hereafter in these presents mentioned which shall be called the MASTER of the said Company of Glass Sellers of London, and that likewise, then and there, they shall and may elect and choose two of the said Company of Glass Sellers in manner and form hereafter mentioned, which shall be, and shall be called, the WARDENS of the said Company of Glass Sellers of London, and also that there shall be twelve Assistants of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, in manner and form hereafter in these presents expressed to be nominated and chosen, which shall be, and shall be called, the ASSISTANTS of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers, who from time to time shall be aiding, helping, councelling, and assisting to the said Master and Wardens of the said Commonalty for the time being in all causes, matters, things, and businesses

touching or concerning the said Commonalty. AND FURTHER, we do grant for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, that the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Glass Sellers of London, for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof the Master and one of the Wardens aforesaid for the time being to be two, shall and may have full power and authority by virtue of these presents, to make, ordain, constitute, appoint, and set down, from time to time such reasonable laws, statutes, decrees, ordinances, and constitutions in writing whatsoever, which to them or the greater part of them, whereof the Master, and one of the Wardens as aforesaid for the time being to be two, shall seem good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary according to their discretions, as well for and concerning such oaths as shall be fit to be administred to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, or any other of the said Commonalty. And for touching and concerning the trade, art, or mystery of grinding, polishing, casing, foyling, and finishing of Looking Glasses, and in selling of Glasses and Looking Glasses within the said City of London, or Suburbs thereof, and within seven miles thereof. As also for the punishment and reformation of such abuses, deceits, and other wrongful courses from time to time practised or to be practised, either in uttering unmerchantable, bad, and deceiptfull wares, of the natures or kinds aforesaid, whereby our loving subjects may be wronged or abused, or any other wrong, cozenage, deceit, or abuse offered at any time whatsoever within the said City Liberties and Suburbs thereof, or in any other place or places within seven miles thereof, touching or concerning the premises, and also for the good rule and government of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London and their successors. And all and singular persons using and exercising the arts, trades, or mysteries aforesaid, and every of them within the said City, Suburbs, and

Liberties, or within seven miles compass thereof, in all matters and things touching or in any ways concerning the same, and for declaration after what manner, order, and form, the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty and their successors, and all and every other person and persons using and exercising the said trades, arts, and mysteries, within the places aforesaid, shall behave, demean, carry, and use themselves in the said arts, trades, and mysteries for the public good, and common profit, as well of other subjects in general, as of the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London and their successors; and for all other matters, things, or causes, touching the said arts, trades, or mysteries, by any manner of means. And whatsoever the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof the Master and one of the Wardens for the time being to be two, do make, ordain, constitute, and establish such laws, ordinances, decrees, orders, and constitutions, to provide and limit such pains, penalties, and punishments, either by fines, amerciaments or any other lawful ways or means whatsoever, upon all offenders or breakers of such laws, ordinances, decrees, orders, and constitutions, or any of them, as to them or the greater part of them, whereof the Master and one of the Wardens for the time being to be two, shall seem fit, necessary, and convenient, to be made, sett, imposed, limitted, and provided, for the keeping of the said laws, orders, and constitutions. And that then or at any time after the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Glass Sellers of London and their successors shall and may by virtue hereof, have and levy the said fines and amerciaments to their own use without the lett or hindrance of us, our heirs or successors. ALL which laws, ordinances, statutes, decrees, and constitutions, so as aforesaid to be made, WE WILL to be observed and kept under the pains and penalties therein to be contained, so as always such laws, ordinances, constitutions,

ffines, and amerciaments be reasonable, and not repugnant, or contrary to the laws or statutes of this Realm of England, nor to the laws, customs, or usage of our City of London; and for the better executing of this our grant in that behalf, We HAVE assigned, named, constituted, appointed, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, DO assign, create, constitute, appoint, and make our well-beloved subject WILLIAM CARTER, to be the first and present Master of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and to continue in the said office from the date of these presents, untill the Ffeast of Saint Michael the Archangel, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty-four, if he shall so long live, and from thenceforth, until one other shall be chosen and named into the said office of Master of the said Glass Sellers in due manner according to the ordinances and provisions hereafter in these presents mentioned and expressed. He, the said WILLIAM CARTER, taking his corporal oath before the Wardens and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, for the due and faithful execution of the said office or place of Master. To which said Wardens and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, We do hereby for us our heirs and successors give power and authority to administer and give the said oath, as well to the said WILLIAM CARTER, the now Master, as to every such person and persons at any time hereafter shall be elected and chosen to the said place of Master of the said Commonalty according to the tenor and meaning of these presents. And, also, we HAVE assigned, named, and constituted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, DO assign, ordain, constitute, and make, our well-beloved subject JOHN STEWARD and Major HUMPHREY KILBY to be the first and present Wardens of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and that they, and either of them respectively to continue in the said office from the date of these presents, until the

said Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and four, if the said JOHN STEWARD and HUMPHREY KILBY or either of them respectively shall so long live, and from thence until two others be chosen unto the said office of Wardens of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, according to the ordinances and provisions of these presents expressed and declared. The said JOHN STEWARD and HUMPHREY KILBY taking their corporal oaths before the Master and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, whom we do authorize to administer the said oaths as aforesaid. And we likewise HAVE assigned, named, constituted, made, and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name, constitute, make, and appoint our well-beloved subjects ROBERT WESTBROOKE, DANIELL CITTY, JOHN KEMPSTER, ROBERT WARD, WILLIAM GOODMAN, JOHN STRACY, RICHARD SADLER, MICHAEL MEASEY, JOHN HUDGEBOUT, JOHN GREEN, HUGH BOLTER, and WILLIAM SADLER, to be the first and present Assistants of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and to continue in the said office of Assistants during their natural lives, unless they or any of them respectively shall fortune to be removed for misbehaving him or themselves in their said office, or for some other reasonable cause, they taking their corporal oaths before the said Master and Wardens before named for the faithfull execution of the said places of Assistants, whom we do hereby authorize to administer the same oaths accordingly. AND WE WILL, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the said Glass Sellers of London, and their successors, that the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Commonalty for the time being, or the greater part of them, whereof we will that the Master and one of the Wardens for the time being to be two, from time to time

for ever hereafter, shall have full power and authority yearly, and every year, at or upon the Thursday next before the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, to elect and nominate one of the Wardens or Assistants for the time being, to be Master of the said Commonalty for one whole year from thence next ensuing, and from thence until one other of the said Wardens or Assistants shall be elected and chosen according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and declared. And that he which shall be chosen and named into the said office of Master of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers, before he be admitted to execute his said office, shall take his corporal oath before the last Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Commonalty for the time being, or the greater part of them, to whom we give power by these presents to administer the same oath, well and truly to execute the said office of Master of the said art or mistery in all things belonging to the said office. And that after the said oath, so as aforesaid to be taken, he shall have and exercise the said office of Master for one whole year from thence next ensuing, and from thence until one other be chosen and sworn into the said office in form aforesaid. AND LIKEWISE, that at the same time of electing the said Master as aforesaid, they may also elect, choose, and nominate two other of the Assistants of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, which shall be Wardens of the said Commonalty for one whole year from thence next ensuing, and from thence until two other of the said Assistants be chosen into the said office of Wardens of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers as aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and declared, and that they which shall be so chosen and named to the office of Wardens of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, before they be admitted to execute the said office of Wardens shall likewise take their corporal oaths before the said Master, and last Wardens, and Assistants of

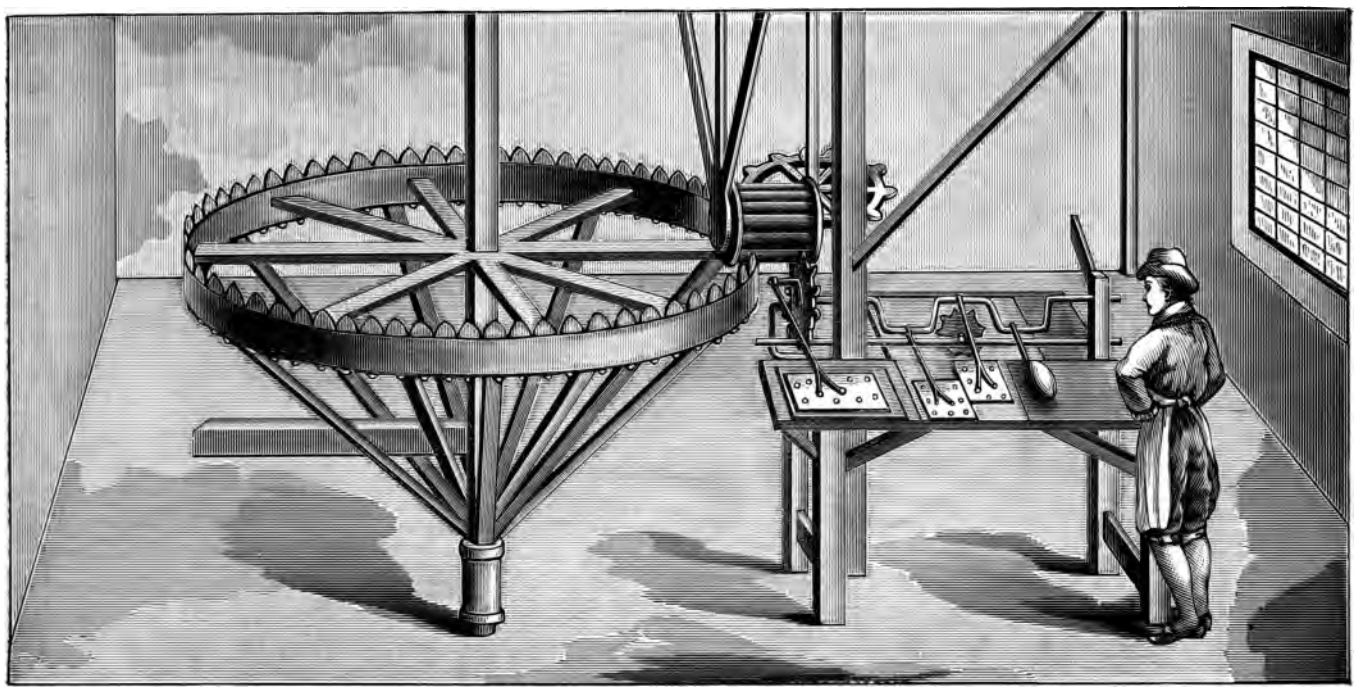
the said Commonalty, their immediate predecessors, or the greater part of them, to whom we give power by these presents to minister the said oath, well and truly to execute the said office of Wardens in and by all things touching and concerning the said office. And that after such oaths so as aforesaid taken, they shall and may execute the said office for one whole year then next ensuing, and from thence until two other be chosen and sworn in form aforesaid into the said office of Wardens of the Glass Sellers in manner and form before in these presents expressed and declared. AND FURTHER, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we will and grant unto the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and their successors, that if it happen the Master and Wardens of the said Commonalty for the time being, or any of them, at any time within one year after that they or any of them be chosen into his or their said office or offices, to die or to be removed from his or their said office or offices, which said Master and Wardens for just and reasonable cause, we will shall be from time to time removeable, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for such and so many of the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants, which shall be then living or remaining, or the greater part of them, at their pleasure to choose, make, and swear one other or others of the said Assistants for the time being, to be Master, Warden, or Wardens of the said Commonalty, according to the orders and provisions before in these presents expressed and declared, to execute and exercise the said office of Master or of Warden or Wardens of the said Commonalty, until the said Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and from thence untill some other shall be elected and chosen into the same offices, he or they first taking his or their corporal oath or oaths in form aforesaid, and as often as cause shall require. AND FURTHER, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do

grant unto the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London and their successors, That whensoever it shall happen any of the said Assistants of the said Commonalty for the time being to die, or be removed from his or their office or offices, which Assistants, and every or any of them, we will shall be removeable, and be removed by the greater part of the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Glass Sellers for the time being, whereof the Master and one of the Wardens for the time being to be two, for evil government or misbehaviour, or for any other just and reasonable cause, that then and so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master and Wardens, and so many of the Assistants for the time being, which shall then survive or remain, or the greater part of them, whereof the Master and one of the Wardens as aforesaid for the time being to be two, at their wills and pleasures from time to time choose and name one other or more of the said Commonalty as aforesaid to be Assistant or Assistants of the said Commonalty in his or their place or stead, which shall so happen to die or be removed as aforesaid, and that he or they after that they shall be so chosen or named to be Assistant or Assistants of the said Commonalty as aforesaid, before that he or they, or any of them, be admitted to his or their execution of the said office of Assistant or Assistants, shall take his or their corporal oath or oaths before the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Commonalty, or the greater part of them, to whom by these presents we give power to administer the said oath, well and truly to execute the said office or offices, and so as often as cause shall require. AND FORASMUCH as we are informed that great deceit and fraud is daily used, committed, and done by divers of the said Looking Glass Grinders and Polishers thereof, within this our Realm of England and Dominion of Wales, who for the most part do make their wares very slightly, insufficiently, and deceiptfull, and also divers others,

as well Englishmen as strangers, do daily purport and put to sale great quantities of Glasses and Stone Potts or Bottles, made and wrought beyond the seas, being very falsely, insufficiently, and deceiptfully made, and wrought to the great loss and hindrance of our subjects, especially those of the poorer sort who have most use thereof, WE therefore, intending the speedy reformation of the said deceits and abuses do further will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and to their successors, for ever, That the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants for the time being, or any two or more of them, shall for ever hereafter by themselves, or by their sufficient Deputy, have the full search, view, triall, and oversight, in all fit and convenient manner within our City of London, and Suburbs and Liberties thereof, and within seven miles of the said City, of and for all and all manner of Glasses, Looking Glasses, Hour Glasses, and

Stone Potts, or Bottles, from time to time that shall be imported or brought from any the parts beyond the

seas into this Realm of England or Dominion of Wales, and which shall be sold or offered to be put to sale within London, the Suburbs and Liberties, or within seven miles of the same, to the end that the parties offending in making, importing, or selling of such false and deceiptful ware of that kind as aforesaid, may be duly punished according to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm. And that the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants, or any two or more of them, by themselves or their sufficient Deputies, shall and may lawfully at all convenient time and times, and in lawful, peaceable, and convenient manner, having the Lord Chief Justice's Warrant for the time being, and taking with them a constable or other lawfull officer, and giving notice to the owner or possessor, or to his or their servants, of their purpose in that behalf, to the end they may accompany them, enter into all and all manner of shops, cellars, workhouses, storehouses, and other rooms and places whatsoever, within our City of London, Suburbs and Liberties, and seven miles thereof, where Glasses, Looking Glasses, Hour Glasses, and Stone Potts, or Bottles, shall be made, kept, shewed, offered, or put to sale, to the end that the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants, or any two or more of them, or their said Deputies may the better discover and find out such manufactories and wares of the natures aforesaid as are deceiptfully and insufficiently made and wrought or brought from beyond the seas as aforesaid, that so the offenders therein may be condignly punished for the same. AND our further will and pleasure is, and we do hereby straightly charge and command, that no person or persons whatsoever, which by the statute made in the first year of the reign of our late Royall Grandfather KING JAMES, or any other law or statute of this our Realm, are prohibitted to carry Glasses or Earthen Wares to sell, do at any time presume to wander up and down to sell Glasses or Earthen Ware, or to act or do any thing in derogation of the said statute or



BURROUGHS'S MACHINE FOR POLISHING GLASS, 1741.

contrary thereunto upon the pains and penalties therein declared, and such further punishment as can or may be inflicted upon such offenders according to their demerits and the laws and statutes of this our Realm; and we will and command that the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, do take care that from time to time the said statutes be put in due and full execution upon all such as do presume to wander up and down the said City of London, or any place or places within seven miles thereof, contrary to the purport and intent of the same statutes or any of them. AND FURTHER, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do straightly charge and command all and singular Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, Comptrollers, Searchers, Waiters, and other the Officers and Ministers of us, our heirs and successors whatsoever, in all and every place and places whatsoever, as well exempt as not exempt, within our said City of London, and the Suburbs and Liberties of the same, and within seven miles thereof, that they and every of them at all time and times hereafter, and from time to time upon reasonable request to them or any of them to be made in that behalf, be furthering, helping, aiding, and assisting to the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants for the time being, and their Deputy and Deputies for the doing, executing, and performing of all and singular the premisses. AND FURTHER, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London, and their successors, that they shall and may have one honest and discreet person in manner and form hereafter in these presents expressed to be chosen and named, which shall and may be called the CLERK of the said Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London. And we have assigned, nominated, and constituted, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do assign, nominate, and constitute our

trusty and well-beloved subject THOMAS KNIGHTLEY, Gentleman, to be the present Clerk of the said Commonalty, and to hold and enjoy that office during such time and so long as he the said THOMAS KNIGHTLEY shall well demean himself therein, and to be exercised by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies in that behalf, and that from time to time, and at all times after the death or removal for misdemeanor of the said THOMAS KNIGHTLEY, the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Commonalty for the time being, or the greater part of them as aforesaid, shall and may choose, name, and make one other discreet person to be Clerk of the said Commonalty, and that he that shall be so chosen and made Clerk of the said Commonalty, shall and may exercise and enjoy the said office of Clerk of the said Commonality during the good will and pleasure of the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, the said Clerk hereinbefore mentioned or his Deputy, and every such other person and persons as shall be elected and chosen to the said office or place of Clerk of the said Commonalty aforesaid, first taking his and their corporal oath and oaths before the Master, Wardens, and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, to whom by these presents we give power to administer the said oath well and truly to execute the said office of Clerk of the said Commonalty in and by all things appertaining to the office according to his best skill and knowledge, and according to the tenor and true meaning of these presents. NEVERTHELESS, our intent and meaning is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, declare our royall will and pleasure to be, and the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers for them and their successors do covenant, promise, and grant to and with us, our heirs and successors, by these presents that they the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London,

and their successors, and the several members thereof, shall and will from time to time utter, vend, and sell to the subjects of this our Realm of England good and merchantable manufactures and wares of the several natures and kinds hereinbefore mentioned, and the same at reasonable and moderate rates and prices. AND ALSO, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do ordain and firmly command that the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company of Glass Sellers, and all other officers of the said Company now being or that hereafter by virtue of these presents, or of any other Letters Patents shall be elected or constituted before they or any of them respectively act or meddle in the execution of their several and respective offices or places, do and shall take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy on the Holy Evangelists before the Lord Mayor and Chamberlain of our said City of London for the time being, or either of them, whom we do hereby authorize to administer the same accordingly. PROVIDED ALWAYS, and we do hereby will and declare our intent and meaning to be that this our grant to the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers nor anything therein contained, shall any ways extend or be construed or taken to extend to any the Letters Patents, Licences, powers, or privileges heretofore made or granted by us unto THOMAS TILSON of London, Merchant, for the sole making of Christall Glasses and Looking Glass Plates of all sorts of glass whatsoever, except as therein is expected as good if not better than any comes from Venice, nor to any the matters or things therein mentioned, nor that the said Corporation shall or may by colour or virtue of these presents have exercise or claim any Jurisdiction, Inspection, or Government of or over the said TILSON or his Assigns in or concerning his said Art in our said Letters Patents mentioned, nor that they the said Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty, by occasion or pretence

of anything herein contained, shall or may do any thing to the prejudice or hindrance thereof, or of any thing by the said last mentioned Letters Patents granted to the said TILSON, these presents or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. IN WITNESS, whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness ourself at Westminster the Five and Twentieth Day of July, in the Sixteenth Year of our Reign.

HOWARD.

A.D. 1664. BY WRIT OF PRIVY SEAL.

1780.

Bye-Laws.

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom these Presents shall come, EDWARD, EARL OF CLARENDON, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, SIR ROBERT HIDE, KNIGHT, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COURT OF KING'S BENCH, and SIR ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, KNIGHT AND BARONET, CHIEF JUSTICE OF HIS HIGHNESS' COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, send greeting, in our Lord God everlasting. WHEREAS, in and by an Act of Parliament holden at Westminster, the five and twentieth day of January in the Nineteenth year of the reign of the late King Henry the Seventh, IT WAS amongst other things ordained, established, and enacted, That no Master, Wardens, and Fellowships of Crafts or Misteries, nor any of them, nor any Rulers of Guilds or Fraternities take upon them to make any Act or Ordinances, ne to execute any Act or Ordinances by them heretofore made in disheritance or diminution of the prerogative of the King, nor of other, nor against the common profits of the People. Except the same Act and Ordinances be examined, approved, and admitted by the Chancellor, the Treasurer of England, or Chief Justices of either Benches, or three of them, or before both the Justices of Assize in their Circuits or progress in the Shires where such Acts and Ordinances be made upon pain of forfeiture of Forty pounds for every time that they do contrary as by the said Act of Parliament doth and may appear. KNOW YE, That the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Glass Sellers of London being desirous that the said Act of Parliament in all and everything be duly observed and kept, HAVE to that end and purpose the four and twentieth

day of August in the Sixteenth Year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., exhibited and presented their Petition unto us with a Book containing divers Statutes, Acts, and Ordinances heretofore with the consent of that whole Society or Body politic, and the several members thereof, devised, ordained, and made for the better rule and government of the said Company or Fellowship of the Glass Sellers and the several members thereof, and of their successors, and of all others that now are or hereafter shall be of the said Society or Fellowship, and for the Common Weal and Conservation of the good estate of the same, and thereupon have instantly desired us that we would examine and approve all and every of the said Acts and Ordinances. WHEREUPON, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, we have perused the said Acts and Ordinances, the tenor whereof hereafter ensue and be these viz.

First

WHEREAS there have been of long time a great number of Glass Sellers, Looking Glass Makers, and Grinders, Foylers, Polishers, Finishers, and Casers of Looking Glasses within the City of London, the Suburbs, and within seven miles thereof, who have used the said several Arts and Misteries, AND WHEREAS it hath pleased his royal Majesty of his special grace by his Highness' Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the five and twentieth day of July last past, to make them a Body Corporate, and to consist of a Master, two Wardens, twelve Assistants, and Commonalty, with power to make choice from time to time of a Master, Wardens, and Assistants, in such sort as in the said Letters Patents are expressed ;

Now for the better Order, Rule, and Government of the said Company and of the several members thereof,

IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED—

That they of the said Society, Company, or Fellowship, so incorporated by his Majesty's said Letters Patents as aforesaid, shall and may, of and amongst themselves, make choice and have a LIVERY for the better service of his Majesty, and of the said City and Company, and that every person chosen into the said Livery shall take such Oath as by these Ordinances shall be appointed for him, upon like pain as shall be ymposed upon such persons as being chosen into the Assistants of the said Company shall refuse the Oath hereby appointed for them.

ITEM—It is ordained that upon the first and third Thursday of every month shall be the usuall and ordinary Court Days for the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Corporation, and that upon every of the said days a Court to be held at the Hall of the said Company, or other certain appointed place; and if occasion shall at any time hereafter so require, then such Court or Assembly to be adjourned or oftner kept, and at such times as by the Master and Wardens of the said Company shall be thought fit and caused to be summoned. AND ALSO, that there shall be an Assembly or General Court or Courts for the Livery and general Fellowship of the said Company, the same general Court or Courts to be kept from time to time when and as often as the Master and Wardens shall summon and appoint the same. AND FURTHER, that there shall be yearly four general Courts of the said whole Fellowship, which shall be called Quarter Days, the same to be held yearly on these days following, that is to say, upon every Thursday next before the Feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle shall be yearly held one Quarter Court Day, and upon every Thursday next before the Annunciation of Our Blessed Lady Saint Mary the Virgin shall be yearly held one other Quarter Court Day, and upon every Thursday next and immediately before the Feast of Nativity of Saint John Baptist shall be yearly

held one other Quarter Court Day, and upon every Thursday next and immediately before the ffeast of Saint Michael the Archangel shall be yearly held and kept one other Quarter Court Day. ALL the said Courts to be kept at or in the Common Hall of the said Company, to be in or near the said City of London, or suburbs thereof, called or to be called GLASS-SELLERS' HALL, or in such other certain place as shall be by the said Master and Wardens for the time being appointed for the same.

ITEM—That on every of the said Quarter Days or Quarter Courts, every person of the said Society, Fellowship, and Company shall then and there satisfy and pay for QUARTERIDGE Sixpence in money every quarter to the Master or one of the Wardens of the said Company for the time being for the use of the said Fellowship.

ITEM—That every person of the said Fellowship making default of appearance after reasonable Summons or Warning to him or them given, or to be left at his or their house or houses, by the Beadle or other officer of the said Company, to be at the said Courts or Meetings at any time, shall FORFEIT as ensueth, vizt, The Master and either of the Wardens, not appearing there by the hour appointed having no lawful excuse twelve pence, and not coming at all to the said Court or Courts having no lawful excuse, or departing without Licence before the Court be ended, two shillings and six pence. Every other Member of the said Company or Fellowship, or person under their government as aforesaid, so summoned or warned according to the nature of the Courts or Meetings and not appearing there by the hour appointed, except he can shew some lawful impediment such as the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Court or the most of them shall allow, shall forfeit six pence, and not coming at all to the said Courts or Meetings, having no such lawful excuse or departing thence without licence before

the Court be ended, shall forfeit twelve pence. And if the Master, or either of the Wardens, or any of the Assistants or Livery shall repair to any the said Courts or Meetings without his Gown he shall forfeit twelve pence for every such time. And every person denying refusing, or neglecting to pay the same several fines and forfeitures shall lose and forfeit double the sum he ought to have paid for every such default, except the same be moderated or dispensed with by a Court of Assistants of the said Company. All the said forfeitures to be to the use of the said Company.

ITEM—That if any person or persons, Members of the same Company, shall, by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, or the greater part of them, whereof the Master and one of the Wardens for the time being to be two, be chosen and elected into the Livery of the said Company of Glass Sellers and shall refuse to be of the said Livery, or not take the same upon him, or shall not within the space of three months next after notice given to him of such election prepare himself with Habit and Livery and Garment fitting thereunto, as he shall be appointed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, such person and persons shall forfeit for such his offence twenty shillings, and so forwards for every month after the said three months ten shillings monthly, untill he shall obediently conform himself and take the said Livery upon him, and prepare himself according to such order as shall be so appointed by the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants.

ITEM—That if request at any time shall be made to the Master and Wardens of the said Company to have the Livery of the said Company to accompany to the grave, within the said City of London, the Liberties and Suburbs thereof, the dead corpse of any of the Livery deceased, or of his wife, at the time of the ffuneral, then the Master and Wardens if they shall think fit shall cause a Warning to the whole Livery to be given accordingly, and every of the said Livery shall upon reasonable

warning attend with his Livery at the time and place appointed upon pain and forfeiture of three shillings and four pence by every particular person of the said Livery who shall make default upon any such warning, except he shall have reasonable excuse for his absence, and that it be allowed by and at a Court of Assistants of the said Company.

ITEM—That at such Yearly Court of Assistants which shall be held for the choice of the new Master and Wardens for the year next ensuing, there shall be chosen at that Court before the election of the new Master and Wardens three other fit persons of the said Assistants to take Bond of the said Master and Wardens, who at that Court shall be so newly chosen, and that none nominated or agreed upon to be the new Master or any of the new Wardens for the year following shall be admitted, although elected or established in his place, or take upon him the Execution thereof, until he shall have entered into BOND of the penal sum of One Hundred Pounds respectively unto the said Three Assistants so chosen, with TWO sufficient SURETIES, who shall then be none of the said Company, with Condition to the Effect following :—That the Master and Wardens employ and dispose of all and every and any such sum and sums of money, rents, plate, and other things which he or they shall receive, or be possessed of, or shall any ways come to his or their hands or custody, of the said Company's, during the time of his or their being Master and Warden, as shall be ordered, directed, and appointed by the Court of Assistants from time to time, and not otherwise, and that after the expiration of his Mastership or Wardenship he shall make and deliver unto the Assistants of the said Company, at their next Court of Assistants, a full, perfect, and true accompt of all things delivered or committed, or which otherwise have come to his hands or custody as aforesaid, or of any other matters, questions, or things touching and concerning the good and benefit of the said Corporation or Body Politic;

and after such accompt so made, what remainder shall be found in his or their hands or custody belonging to the said Company, he shall, without diminution, covin, or delay, deliver over the same at such time and place, and to such person and persons to the use of the said Company, as by the said Court of Assistants shall be appointed; and after such accompt and delivery made and approved of by the said Court of Assistants, the said Bond to be redelivered unto them that shall be so bound respectively to be cancelled.

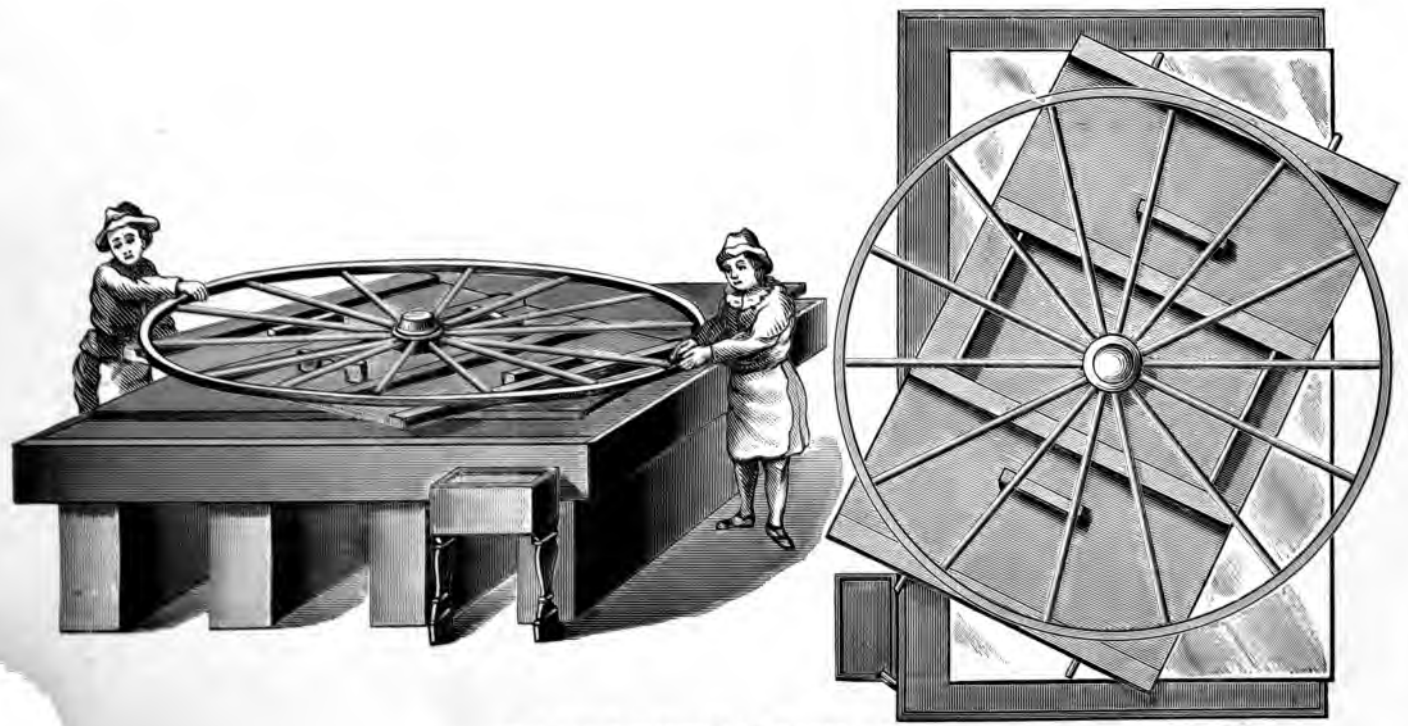
ITEM—It is further ordered, That if any person, Freeman of the said Company, which shall be as aforesaid chosen Master or Warden of the said Company, shall, upon notice thereof, deny, refuse, or neglect to take the same upon him, or to enter into Bond as aforesaid, or to take such Corporal Oath as by these Ordinances is appointed, approved, and allowed, Then he shall FORFEIT the sum of Thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence of lawful money of England to the use of the said Company; and then after such denial, refusal, or neglect there shall be a new nomination and choice of any other in his place, that shall so deny, refuse, or neglect in like sort, as shall be done when any Master or Warden shall decease in the time of his said office, or as if such person had never been elected and chosen. And that every person and persons of the said Society, duly chosen to be one of the said Assistants, which shall refuse and not take upon him to be one of the said Assistants, after he is so chosen, or to take such Oath as by these Ordinances or any other hereafter shall be appoint, approved, and allowed, shall forfeit the sum of Ten pounds, and thenafter there shall be such new Election as aforesaid.

ITEM—That if for service of the King's Majesty, his heirs or successors, or of the City of London, or of the proper affairs of this Company, or for any other reasonable and just considerations, any Taxations or Assessment shall be by the said Master and Wardens

for the time being, or any two of them, whereof the Master to be one, and the Assistants of the said Company, or the greater part of them, reasonably assessed, imposed, or rated upon any particular person or persons, Members of the said Corporation, Then the same shall be in all things obeyed and performed according to such orders as shall be by them sett down for the collection of the same; and that every person refusing, denying, or ommitting to satisfy or pay such or so much of the said Assessments or Taxations as shall so at any time be rated and assessed upon him, shall forfeit and pay such reasonable Fines, Amerciaments, or Penalty for such denial or refusal as shall be sett and imposed on him or them by the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants, or the greater part of them. The said Fines, Amerciaments, or Penalties to go and be to the use of the said Company.

ITEM—That no person, Member of the said Company or Fellowship, shall at any time revile, assault, or give any blows, opprobrious or unseemly speeches or words, or do any other unlawful or unseemly act to, of, or toward the Master or any of the Wardens or other person Member of the said Ffellowship, whereby the King's peace or brotherly love may be broken or impaired; and if upon complaint of any such misbehaviour any such person shall, at a Court of Assistants of the said Company or Fellowship, be found to have so offended, he shall obey, undergo, and perform such reasonable Order and Sentence as by the said Court shall be sett down concerning the same; and if he shall refuse or neglect so to do, then he shall forfeit the sum of ffive marks to the use aforesaid.

ITEM—For the avoiding of confusion and disorder in the said Society, and several Arts and Misteries belonging to the said Corporation which may grow and arise by taking of multitudes of Apprentices, every one taking and entertaining so many as they please, whereby in future time to endanger a great inconveniency in the



THE ROUGH POLISHING OF GLASSES, 1742.

said Corporation and the particular Members thereof, and to the end that Journeymen Freemen of the said several Arts and Misteries, having well and truly served forth their times of Apprenticeships, may the better be employed and provided for;

IT IS ORDERED, That no person or persons of this Society, other than the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, and such as shall hereafter be of the Livery of the said Company, shall take or keep any more than one Apprentice at a time; and that the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants, and such of the Livery as aforesaid, shall not at any time hereafter take or keep more than two Apprentices at any one time, upon pain that every person offending contrary to this Ordinance shall forfeit, lose, and pay for every month that he shall offend therein the sum of Forty shillings to and for the use aforesaid.

ITEM—That no Glass Seller, Looking Glass Maker, Grinder, or Polisher of Looking Glasses shall at any time or times hereafter make, or cause to be made, or put to Sale any small Looking Glasses under the size of ten inches, unless the same be of the number and of the length and breadth hereafter mentioned, that is to say: Number Eight to be ten inches in length and eight in breadth; Number Seven to be nine inches in length and seven in breadth; Number Six to be seven inches in length and five inches and a half in breadth; Number Five to be six inches in length and five inches in breadth; Number Four to be five inches in length and four inches in breadth; Number Three to be four inches and half a quarter in length and three inches a quarter and half a quarter of an inch in breadth; Number Two to be three inches and three quarters in length and two inches and three quarters in breadth; Number One to be three inches and a quarter in length and two inches and a half in breadth. And that all person or persons of the said Trade that shall make, or cause to be made, or put to sale any such several Looking Glasses contrary

to the proportions or sizes in length and breadth above-mentioned, shall, for every his offence forfeit and pay to the use of the said Company the sum of Forty shillings.

ITEM—For the better avoiding of all deceits and fraud to be used and practised in the several Arts, Trades, and Misteries aforesaid, IT IS ORDERED AND ORDAINED, That no person or persons whatsoever hereafter using any of the said several Arts, Trades, or Misteries, shall make, or put, or offer to put to sale any Glasses, Looking Glasses, Hour Glasses, Stone Potts, or Earthern Bottles, or any other White or Gally Ware deceitfully made, and if it shall happen that any person or persons of the said Society, by themselves or their servants, shall make or offer to put to sale any such deceitfull Wares, he or they so offending shall forfeit to the said Master, Wardens, and Society such sum and sums of lawfull money of England as by the next Court of Assistants after such offence committed shall be adjudged and set down, to be well and truly paid to them the said Master and Wardens, to and for the use aforesaid, by the person and persons so offending within fourteen days next after the same shall be so adjudged and set down; and that every person and persons refusing to pay the same shall forfeit, lose, and pay the sum of five marks for every such refusal, to the use of the said Society; and that it shall be lawful for the said Master and Wardens and Six of the Assistants, or any four of them, whereof the Master and one of the Wardens to be two, at all times convenient to enter into the Houses, Shops, Warehouses, and other places of all and every person and persons of the said Society, within the said City, suburbs, and within seven miles thereof, and there to search and view the Wares of all and every person and persons of the said Society, and all such Wares as shall be there found to be deceitfully made, and not fit to be put to sale, to break and destroy. Provided always, that in all Searches, Judgments, and Trialls touching Looking Glasses, two or more of the

said Assistants shall be Looking Glass Makers, Assistants of the said Society.

ITEM—WHEREAS there are and have been, as in many years past so at the time present, divers persons such as never served at all to any the said several Arts, Trades, or Misteries, or else but a short space, whereby the said several Arts and Trades are much and apparently wronged, and prejudiced to the discredit, and detriment, and much injury to them who have served their full times of Apprenticeship to the particular Arts, Trades, and Misteries aforesaid, IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED AND ORDAINED, That no person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter set up, practise, or use within the said City of London, Suburbs, or within seven miles thereof, the Trade of a Glass Seller, or anything thereunto belonging, before that he or they have first truly and lawfully served an Apprentice the full Term and time of Seven years at the least, to one or more approved Master or Masters of the said Society using the Art and Trade of buying and selling of Glasses, Looking Glasses, and other Earthern Wares, and be approved of by and at a full Court of Assistants of the said Society; AND IT IS ALSO HEREBY ORDERED AND ORDAINED, That no person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter set up, practise, or use within the said City, or suburbs, or within seven miles thereof, the Art, Ffeat, or Mistery of a Maker, Grinder, or Foyler, or Caser of Looking Glasses, other than such as have first truly served an Apprenticeship of Seven Years at the least to one or more approved Master or Masters of the said Society, using the Art, Feat, Mistery, or Trade of Looking Glass Making, and be approved of by and at a full Court of Assistants of the said Society, upon pain of forfeiture of five marks to the use of the said Company for every month that he or they shall use or exercise any such Art, Trade, or Mistery contrary to this Ordinance or any branch thereof.

ITEM—That no person, Member of this Corpora-

tion or Fellowship, or under the government thereof, by virtue of His Majesty's aforesaid Letters Patents, or using any of the aforesaid several Arts, Trades, or Misteries, before mentioned, within the said City of London and Suburbs, and within seven miles compass thereof, limitted by His Majesty's said Letters Patents, shall take or entertain to be his Apprentice any person or persons but in such sort or manner as hereafter followeth, vizt:—That he shall first make tryall of such person by the space of thirty days next after the receiving of him, and, finding him fit for his employment to be an Apprentice, shall present him for his Apprentice at the next Court of Assistants of the said Society, and being there allowed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, shall cause and have the Indentures of Apprenticeship to be made by the Clerk of the said Company, and shall pay for and at the admittance and allowance of the said Apprentice to the use of the said Fellowship two shillings six pence; and for the Clerk of the said Company, for making the said Indenture, two shillings and sixpence; and for the entrance of the said Presentment as aforesaid twelve pence; and to the Beadle of the said Society six pence. And if any person shall offend in any thing contrary to the true meaning of this Article, he shall forfeit for every month wherein he shall have or use any person as an Apprentice, or keep him in his Service or Trade, not being so presented and bound as aforesaid, the sum of fforty shillings.

ITEM—Every person being free, or a Member of this Society, shall from time to time, and at all times, use and employ his utmost care and endeavour to find out and discover all such person and persons as shall travel or wander up and down the City of London and seven miles thereof to sell any sort of Glasses, or Earthen, or Gally Wares; and when and as often as he shall discover or have any knowledge of any such person or persons to travel or wander abroad to sell

Glasses or Earthen Ware, he shall give notice thereof to the next Constable or other lawful Officer, or to the Clerk or Beadle of the said Corporation, to the intent that every such person and persons may be forthwith apprehended and brought to such punishment as is appointed to be inflicted upon such offenders by the Statute of the thirty-ninth of Queen Elizabeth, or the first of King James, or of any other Statute of this Realm made and provided for the punishment of Pedlars and petty Chapmen that shall wander abroad to sell Glasses, or Earthen, or other Wares: and whosoever of the said Corporation shall at any time discover or have knowledge of any person or persons to offend contrary to the said Statutes, and shall wittingly or willingly neglect to give such notice thereof as aforesaid for the apprehending and punishment of such offenders, shall, for every such his neglect, forfeit the sum of five shillings to the use of the said Company.

ITEM—That if any Apprentice shall misbehave himself towards his Master or Mistress, or that he shall be of so rude behaviour that the persuasion or lawful correction of his Master or Mistress shall not cause him to reform his misbehaviour, if he shall be any Drunkard, Haunter of Taverns, Alehouses, Bowling Allies, or other lewd or suspected places of evil company, Gamester, Dicer, or Runner away, or shall lie out of his Master or Mistress' house without his or her privity, or shall be any Inticer of other Men's Servants to any unlawful act or acts, or the like, and shall be brought to the Hall of the said Company by his said Master or Mistress, and there these or such like notorious faults shall be justly proved against him before a Court of Assistants, the party so offending shall, for the first offence, be stripped from the middle upwards, and be there whipped by persons to be appointed for that purpose in the presence of the Master, or one of the Wardens, and six of the Assistants of the said Corporation at the least, and for any his second offence or offences being

proved as aforesaid he shall be punished in the like sort as aforesaid. And it shall be and rest in the power of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants to order and publish him disabled, and if they shall publish him disabled he shall from thenceforth stand disabled and barred to demand, enjoy, or have his freedom of this Corporation and Society until such time as upon humble submission and suit by him made his offence shall be remitted and he restored by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company, or the greater number of them, to his former Estate or Condition. AND if any JOURNEYMAN or hired Servant shall offend in any the kinds or degrees aforesaid, and the same be proved against him at a Court of Assistants as aforesaid, he shall undergo and satisfy such reasonable pecuniary penalties as by the Court of Assistants shall be imposed upon him, not exceeding the sum of six shillings eight pence ; and if he shall refuse or omit to satisfy the same, he shall be, and stand, if by the Court of Assistants he shall be so ordered, for ever dismissed and expelled out of the said Company, and disabled from being a Freeman or Member thereof. And if any person, Brother of the said Society, or any other having notice of his said Dismission as aforesaid, shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance, set any such person on work in any of the Trades or Misteries of the said Company, Then he that shall so sett him on work shall forfeit forty shillings for every month that he shall entertain such Servant so disabled.

ITEM—That if the Master and Wardens, or one of the Wardens, together with the Assistants of the said Company, or the most part of them, shall yearly, at the Quarter Court Day held or to be holden on Thursday next before the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist, nominate and publish two of the Livery or others of the said Company to be and take the place and be called Stewards for the Assistants' Dinner for this Fellowship, to be kept on the Feast day aforesaid

at the costs and charges of the said Stewards, at which Dinner, for the maintenance of brotherly love and familiarity in the said Society, the Master and Assistants, and all or any of their wives, may be present; and if the persons so nominated and appointed to be Stewards shall refuse or omit to perform the same in convenient, seemly, and decent sort, then the person or persons so refusing shall forfeit the sum of five pounds of lawful money of England; and if the Master, Wardens, and Assistants shall so think fitting he shall be dismissed of and from his said place of Livery of the said Fellowship, and none shall be taken to be Assistants of the said Fellowship except he have first been one of the Stewards of the Assistants' Dinner or paid their Fine. But it is provided, and the true meaning of these Articles are, that they shall not therein extend to any person already nominated and in place of Master, Wardens, or Assistants of the said Society by the King's Majesty's Letters Patents of Incorporation; and no one man shall be twice called or assigned to the charge of Stewardship.

ITEM—That every person that shall be called into the Livery of this Fellowship, shall, before he take his place of or in the said Livery, give and deliver unto the said Master and one of the Wardens, to and for the use of the said Fellowship, the sum of Five pounds, and for the Clerk five shillings, and for the Beadle two shillings; and that every person to be admitted or made free of this Society shall, before he be admitted Brother or Freeman of this Society, give and deliver also unto the Master or one of the Wardens of the said Society, to and for the use aforesaid, ten shillings, to the Clerk three shillings, and to the Beadle twelve pence.

ITEM—That all sums of money limitted, seized, or appointed to be paid by these Ordinances, or by virtue and force of these Ordinances, by way of Forfeitures, Fines, or Penalties, any time or times hereafter,

for any Offences or Transgressions contrary to any of these Ordinances or any Ordinances hereafter to be made by this Society, and which shall be approved and confirmed according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, shall be and continue for ever to the use of the said Fellowship, and be employed to the relief of the poor of this Fellowship, and to be paid to the Master and Wardens, or one of the Wardens, from time to time.

ITEM—That for the better obedience and observance of these Ordinances, to the end that all fforfeitures and penalties, or pecuinary sums so taxed, assessed, or appointed as aforesaid by these Ordinances, may be levied and obtained to the use aforesaid, It shall and may be lawful and justifiable to and for the Master and Wardens of the said Society, or any of them for the time being, to take a sufficient distress of the goods and chattels of every person so delinquent and offending as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to pay the same upon reasonable demands thereof made for all and every or any of the penalties, forfeitures, fines, and sums of money taxed, assessed, or appointed to be paid by or upon him or them for any of his or their offences, the distress or distresses so from time to time to take, lead, drive, carry, and bear away, and the same to keep and detain until the said penalties, forfeitures, fines, or sums of money for which such distresses shall be taken shall be fully satisfied and paid. And it is further ordered, That every person that shall be admitted to be of the said Company, or that shall subject themselves to be under the Government of the said Company, shall make his submission in writing under his hand or mark, without paying anything therefore, in such form and to such effect as followeth, that is to say :—

That he doth fully and wholly to submit himself, and doth promise sincerely to observe, perform, fulfil, and keep all the good and lawful Ordinances which are made or hereafter shall be made by the Master, Wardens,

and Company of Glass-Sellers of London and their successors as aforesaid ; and shall well and truly satisfy and pay, and willingly undergo all such punishment, duties, pains, and forfeitures which shall be due or payable or ought to be undergone by him by force of any such Ordinance made or to be made according to the true intent and meaning of the Charter of the said Company granted by his Majesty.

ITEM—To the End, That it shall appear what OATH and Oaths every person and persons which shall become Master, or Wardens, or of the Assistants or Livery, or a Freeman of this Company, Fellowship, or Fraternity, or the Clerk or Beadle of this Fellowship, and every person at any time to be allowed to work as Servants to any of the said Society, or within their Government, shall take or enter into.

IT IS ORDERED AND ORDAINED, That they shall severally and respectively take the several Oaths here ensuing, viz., Every of them severally the Oath of Allegiance to and of the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, according to the Laws of this realm as they now be or hereafter shall be provided.

ITEM—Every Master and Warden agreed upon in such sort as aforesaid to be Master and Wardens for the succeeding year, to take Oath before the Ancient Master, and one of the Wardens and Court of Assistants, in these words following, vizt:—YOU SHALL SWEAR, That you shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors. You shall endeavour yourselves the best you can whilst you continue in this office whereunto you are now chosen justly, indifferently, and truly to execute and cause to be executed your office in every respect so near as you can, and to put in due execution all the good and lawful Laws and Ordinances in this Book of Orders expressed and contained, without assessing or punishing any person for envy, hatred, or malice, or sparing any person or persons for reward, need, dread, favor, or affection. And

of all and every such Goods, Plate, Jewells, Sums of Money, or any other thing or things whatsoever belonging to this Company that by reason of your said office shall come to your hands, charge or custody, you shall, according to the Ordinance made touching the same, yield and make a good, true, and plain accompt within convenient time after you shall be thereunto required by the Master and Wardens of this Company and Fellowship of Glass Sellers for the time being, or else you shall pay your Fines for not holding your said office according to the sum and sums agreed upon by the Ordinances made or to be made by this said Corporation. So help you God.

ITEM—The Oath of every one chosen from time to time to be Assistant or Assistants of the said Society or Commonalty, to be taken before the Master and one or both of the Wardens and Court of Assistants of Glass Sellers aforesaid, shall be in these words following, viz$_t$:—YOU SHALL SWEAR to be true and faithfull to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors. You shall assist the Master and Wardens of this Society and Fellowship of Glass Sellers of London for the time being in their Oversight, Rule, and Government of the said Fellowship, so long as you shall continue one of the said Assistants, with your best and soundest advice; you shall endeavour yourself to the utmost of your skill, and justly and indifferently, to execute your said place and office in every respect, and to put in due execution all the good and lawful Ordinances of this Society in the Charter or Book of Ordinances expressed and contained, without punishing or assessing of any for envy, hatred or malice, or sparing any person for love, dread, favor, or affection, or for hope, or promise, or reward. So help you God.

ITEM—The Oath of every one of the livery in the said Society to be taken in such sort as aforesaid, and according to these words, vizt:—YOU SHALL SWEAR to be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King,

his heirs and successors, and that you shall perform and obey all that to you appertaineth to be done by the true Meaning of the Charter and Book of Ordinances of this Society being honest for you to perform, and approved or warranted by the Laws of this Realm. So help you God.

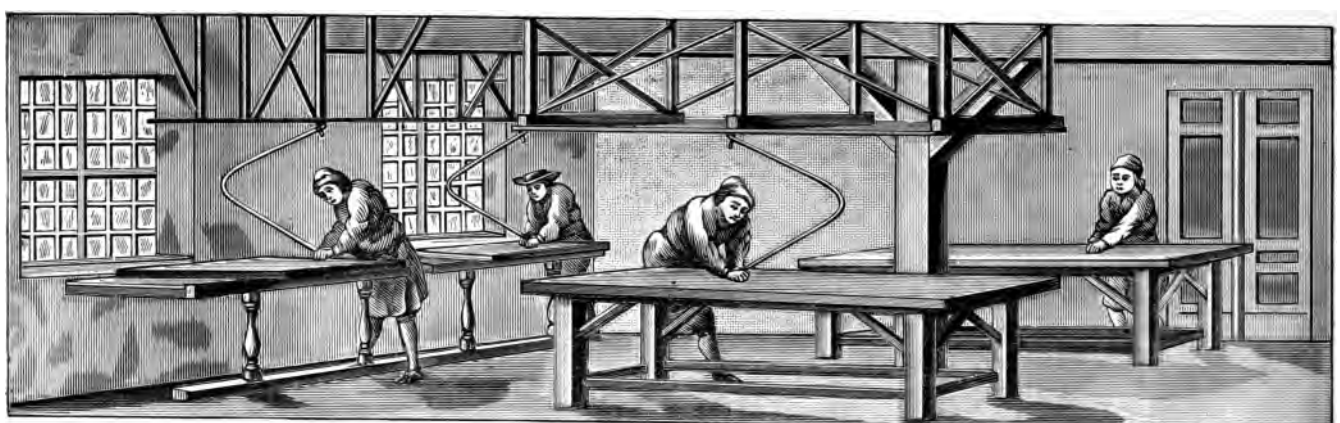
ITEM—When any of the said Livery of this Society shall be at any time chosen or appointed, according to the said Book of Ordinances, to be AUDITOR for any accompt or reckonings touching this Fellowship, to be passed or taken by or for any Master, Warden, or others of this Society, he shall take his Oath in manner following, vizt:—YOU SHALL faithfully, and to the best of your skill and knowledge, hear and examine all such Accompts and Reckonings, which by such person or persons shall be made or effected in any wise touching and concerning the affairs of this Fellowship or Company of Glass Sellers aforesaid, and the same Accompt or Reckoning so by you heard and examined shall deliver up in writing under your hand to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of this Society or Fellowship for the time being, upon reasonable request to you to be made, and at such reasonable time as the Master and Wardens for the time being shall appoint in which your allowance or disallowance of the said Accounts or Account. You shall not allow any thing for love or favor, or disallow any thing for hatred or malice, but shall justly and indifferently have and examine such Accounts as aforesaid to the best of your Judgment and Understanding. So help you God.

ITEM—That the Clerk of this Corporation and Society shall take his Oath in manner aforesaid, in these words ensuing, vizt:—YOU SHALL SWEAR to be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and to the Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of this Society; all the Commandments of the said Master and Wardens of the said Fellowship being lawful and honest; and touching and concerning

the affairs and business of this Fellowship belonging to your office, to your power you shall willingly do and execute; true entries of all things belonging to your office you shall make, without any partiality for favor or affection, lucre or gain, envy, hatred, or malice whatsoever. You shall not wittingly and willingly do and commit any thing that may be hurtful or prejudicial to the said Master, Wardens, and Fellowship, but shall honestly, justly, and truly execute your said Office of Clerkship in all things appertaining to the same as the Clerk of the said Master, Wardens, and Fellowship ought to do, so long as you shall continue and be in the same office, according to your best skill, power, and knowledge, without any partiality. So help you God.

ITEM—That every one that shall be at a Court of Assistants chosen and allowed to be a Beadle of this Company, Corporation, or Society, shall take his Oath in manner aforesaid, and in these words ensuing, vizt:—YOU SHALL SWEAR to be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and obedient shall be to the Master and Wardens of this Society for the time being; their commands lawful and honest touching the affairs and business of this Fellowship to the utmost of your power you shall willingly do; and generally you shall honestly do and execute truly all and every thing and things appertaining to the same office as the Beadle of the said Master, Wardens, and Fellowship ought to do, to the utmost of your skill, power and ability, so long as you shall continue in the said office, without any partiality whatsoever. So help you God.

ITEM—Every one who shall at any time hereafter be received to be a Freeman of this Society, shall take his Oath in manner aforesaid, and in these words ensuing, vizt:—YOU SHALL SWEAR to be true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and at all times obedient to the Master and Wardens of this Fellowship and Society, and their successors after them,



THE POLISHING OF GLASSES, 1742.

in all honest and lawful things touching the Affairs and Business of this Fellowship; you shall be ready at all manner of summons, and bear Scott and Lott in all manner of reasonable contributions of and to this Fellowship and Company of Glass Sellers of the City of London; you shall, to the best of your skill, power, knowledge, and ability, uphold and maintain the weal of this Company; you shall not know or suspect any manner of Meetings, Conspiracies, Plotts, or Devices against the King's Majesty, his heirs or successors, or the Government of this Fellowship, but you shall the same to the utmost of your power lett and hinder and speedily disclose the same to the Master or one of the Wardens of this Society and Fellowship of Glass Sellers of London aforesaid; also, you shall be ready at all times to be at the Quarter Days, and every other Assembly-Matter or Cause that you shall be warned or called unto for the affairs of this Fellowship, unless you shall have lawful and reasonable excuse in that behalf; and all the Ordinances of this Fellowship and Society, ratified according to the Laws of this Realm, or otherwise lawful for this Fellowship and Society to make and ordain, you shall to the utmost of your power well and truly submit yourself unto and keep. So help you God.

ITEM—IT IS ORDAINED, That every person or persons of the said Society using any manufacture, shall, before he be admitted to use the Trade whereunto he shall have served as Apprentice, present and bring in his Masterpiece of Work before the Master and Wardens of the said Society, and that the same be allowed and approved of by them or any of them upon pain that every person offending against this Ordinance, or any branch thereof, shall forfeit, lose, and pay to the use aforesaid five marks for every month that he shall use his or their Trade before he shall have brought in his or their Masterpiece as aforesaid.

ITEM—IT IS ORDAINED AND ORDERED, That the

Master, Wardens, and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall at their Courts of Assistants have power according to their discretions to mitigate, qualify, and moderate all or any the fines, penalties, or forfeitures aforesaid, and that as the same shall be by them moderated, the same and every of them shall be paid and levied.

ALL WHICH ACTS AND ORDINANCES in form aforesaid, specified at the request of the Master and Wardens of the said Company or Society of Glass Sellers aforesaid, by authority of the said Act of Parliament, WE, the said EARL OF CLARENDON, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, SIR ROBERT HIDE, KNIGHT, CHIEF JUSTICE for ALL PLEAS before His Majesty to be holden, and SIR ORLANDO BRIDGMAN, KNIGHT AND BARONET, CHIEF JUSTICE of His Highness' COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, have examined, and the same Acts and Ordinances DO by these Presents, as much as in us is and so far as we lawfully may RATIFY, CONFIRM, and APPROVE by these Presents.

IN WITNESS whereof to these Presents, WE have subscribed our Names and set our Seals the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of NOVEMBER in the SIXTEENTH Year of the Reign of Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lord CHARLES THE SECOND, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c., Annoque Domini ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED SIXTY AND FOUR.

CLARENDON, C., (L.S.) ROB$^{T.}$ HYDE, (L.S.)
ORL. BRIDGMAN, (L.S.)

Confirmation and Enrollment of the Charter.

Martis 6° die Septembr: 1664
Annoq. RR^s Caroli Secundi
Angliæ, &c., Decimo Sexto.

BATEMAN, Mayor.—The Petition of the Company of GLASS SELLERS (of late incorporated by His Majesties Letters Patents) to be admitted a free Company, and to have their Charter inrolled after the Usage and Custom of this City, It is by this Court referred to SIR RICHARD FORD, SIR RICHARD RYVES, Kn^ts. and Aldren., MR. ALDERMAN WATERMAN, and MR. ALDERMAN HANSON, or any two of them, who are to peruse the said Charter and consider if any damage or inconvenience may ensue to the state of the City by granting the Petitioners' desires, and certifie unto this Court how they find the same and their opinions. And WILLIAM STEPHENS to warne and attend them.

GIBSON.

Martis xx° die Septembr: 1664
Annoq. RR^s Caroli Secundi
Angl. Dec. Sexto.

BATEMAN, Mayor.—This day, SIR RICHARD FORD, SIR RICHARD RYVES, Kn^ts. and Aldren., MR. ALDERMAN WATERMAN, and MR. ALDERMAN HANSON, Committees formerly appointed to peruse and consider His Majesties Letters Patents, lately granted to the Glass Sellers of London for their Incorporation, did deliver into this Court a Report in writing under their hands how they find the same and their opinions, the tenor whereof is as followeth, vizt.:—

To the Right Honble. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.—The Committee appointed by the Order of this Court of the 6th of September instant, to consider and peruse the Letters Patents granted by His Majesty to the Company of Glass Sellers, Doe humbly

certify that we have deliberately perused and considered the said Letters Patents and the Powers thereby granted to the said Company, and upon the whole are of opinion, That the said Charter may be inrolled and they owned as a Company of this City, without any prejudice or damage to the State thereof, or any private Company of the same; the conditions hereunder written being observed, vizt:—That noe Member of any of the Companyes of this City following the Glass Sellers' Trade shall be exempt from bearing office in or paying dutyes to the Companyes of which they are free, and shall, notwithstanding the Letters Patents of the Glass Sellers, be continued to the said Companyes of which they are now free. That the said Company of Glass Sellers shall, from time to time hereafter as they have occasion, meet in some convenient place within this City and Liberties, and not in the Suburbs or any other place without the Liberties.

All which, nevertheless, We humbly submit to the further consideration of this Honorable Court this xxth day of September, 1664.

RICHARD FORD,
RICHARD RYVES,
GEORGE WATERMAN,
ROBERT HANSON.

The whole Report being here openly read, was allowed of and ordered to be entred into the Repertory, and to be in all things accordingly performed; and Mr. Town Clerk is hereby Ordered to inroll the Charter of the said Company, and Mr. Chamberlain to take notice of the said Company as hereby made a free Company of this City, by the name of CITIZENS AND GLASS SELLERS OF LONDON, and so inroll and make free their Apprentices, and translate their Members as is used in other Companyes of this City.

GIBSON.

Read and Entered at a Court of Assistants of this Company, 5th February, 1707.

Revival and Establishment of the Livery.

READ AND ENTRED AT A COURT OF ASSISTANTS HELD ON 22^{D} MARCH, 1710.

To the Right Honble. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.—The Representation and Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers, London.

HUMBLY SHEWETH, That the said Company being incorporated by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the twenty fifth of July in the 16th year of the Raigne of the late King Charles the Second, with power to make Bye Laws, &c., Did by Petition of 24th August then following, obtaine a Confirmation of their Bye Laws by the Right Honourable the then Lord Chancellour and Lords Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, under their hands and seales bearing date the 19th of November, 1664, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 19th year of the raigne of King Henry the Seaventh, amongst which Bye Lawes or Orders the first is of the Tenor and in the Words following, vizt :—

Now, for the better Order, Rule, and Government of the said Company, and of the several Members thereof, It is hereby Ordained, That they of the said Society, Company, or Fellowship, so incorporated by his Majesties said Letters Patents as aforesaid, shall and may of and amongst themselves make choice and have a Livery for the better service of His Majesty, and of the said City and Company, and that every

person chosen into the said Livery shall take such Oath as by their Ordinances shall be appointed for him, upon like pain as shall be imposed upon such persons as being chosen into the Assistants of the said Company shall refuse the Oath hereby appointed for them.

Which was £10, and the Fine for coming on the Livery is £5, as by the said Bye Laws may more at large appear.

That upon the said Company's Petition to this Honourable Court to be admitted a free Company, and to have their Charter Inrolled after the Usage and Custom of this City, It was by an Order of this Court of 6th September, 1664, referred to SIR RICHARD FORD, SIR RICHARD RYVES, Kn^ts^ and Aldermen, MR. ALDERMAN WATERMAN, and MR. ALDERMAN HANSON, or any two of them, to peruse the said Charter, and consider if any damage or inconvenience might ensue to the state of this City by granting the Petitioner's desires, and to certifie to this Court how they found the same, and their opinions; who did the 20th of the same moneth deliver into the said Court a Report in Writing how they found the same, and their opinions, that the said Charter might be Inrolled and they owned as a free Company of this City, which was ordered and done accordingly.

Whereupon the Court of Assistants of the said Company did afterwards, from time to time, for about twenty yeares, choose Liverymen, being Members of the same Company, who were admitted and sworne, and did vote and poll in Elections for Members to serve in Parliament and Magistrates of this City, until about the time the Franchises of the City were seized into the hands of the late King Charles, and all Elections suspended.

And Whereas, when the Charter of this Company was first obtained, most, if not all, the Members were Incorporated into other Companies and obliged to pay duties and serve Offices therein, and many of them have

since been chosen into the Liveries of such Companies, and have voted and polled as such ; by reason whereof the Livery of this Company hath been neglected and decayed, and very few of those Liverymen who were formerly chosen are now living, and those are now Liverymen in other Companies.

And Whereas the Glass Manufactory is of late years much improved, especially in Flint and Looking Glasses, beyond what is done in any known part of the World to the great honour and benefit of this City and Kingdome.

And Whereas the said Company being much increased in the Number and Quality of the Members thereof, and are desirous to have their Livery revived for the honour of this City and encouragement of persons to become bound and to take up their Freedom in this Company.

For which Cause the Court of Assistants of the said Company did, in the year 1707, Examine their Bye Laws and the Usage of the Liverymen of this Company heretofore chosen, and enquired into the Ancient Custom and Usage of the City of London in the Constitution of Liveries in the Companies of this City ; and, having taken advice of Councill upon the same, did, on or about the 18th of March, 1707, Revive the said Livery, by calling twenty persons, Members of the said Company, upon the same, who, with others called formerly and since, have voted in all Elections for the City, without any objection until the late Election for Members of Parliament.

Wherefore, to prevent all Questions and Contests that may hereafter arise touching the Livery of this Company,

Your Petitioners crave leave to lay these Matters before this Honourable Court, humbly praying, That if there were any former defect in the Constitution of their Livery (which your Petitioners are not apprised of) that the same may now be rectifyed by this Court,

and that they may be owned and summoned upon Elections as a free Livery Company of this City.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

℔ Order of the Master, Wardens, and
Court of Assistants,
Signed by me,

EDW$^{D.}$ GREENE, Clerk of the said Compa.
9th March, 1710.

Here follows a Copy of the Order of the Court of Aldermen on the above-said Representation and Petition.

HEATHCOTE, Mayor.

Martis xx° die Martij, 1710, Annoq. RR^{nae} Annæ,
Magnæ Britanniæ, &c., Decimo.

The Representation and Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers, setting forth their pretensions to be a Livery Company, and praying that if there were any former defect in the Constitution of their Livery the same may be rectifyed and they owned and summoned upon Elections as a Livery Company of this City, is by this Court referred to the consideration of SIR SAMUEL GARRARD Baronet, SIR ROBERT BEACHCROFT, SIR SAMUEL STANIER, SIR CHARLES PEERS, SIR JAMES BATEMAN, Knights and Aldermen, and MR. ALDERMAN EYLES, or any three of them, who are desired to examine the Matter thereof and report the same with their opinions to this Court, and EDWARD SORRELL to warne and attend them.

GIBSON.

Afterwards, SIR ROBERT BEACHCROFT being Lord Mayor, and so not properly of the Committee, by an Order dated the 11th March, 1711, SIR THOMAS ABNEY, Kn^{t}, was appointed thereto in his room.

BEACHCROFT, Mayor.

Jovis xiij May, 1712, Annoq. RR^{nae} Annæ,
Magnæ Brit^{æ} &c., Undecimo.

This Day the Committee formerly appointed to consider the Representation and Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers, Did deliver into this Court a Report in Writing under their hands touching the same, the tenor whereof is as followeth, that is to say—

To the Right Honble. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.—In obedience to an Order of this Honble. Court of the twentieth of March One thousand seven hundred and ten, We, whose names are subscribed, being appointed (amongst others) to consider the Representation and Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers, setting forth their Pretentions to be a Livery Company, and praying, That if there were any former defect in the Constitution of their Livery the same may be rectifyed and they owned and summoned upon Elections as a Livery Company of this City, Do humbly certifie that we have severall times met and heard the Petitioners and examined the matter of their Representation and Petition, and do find that the said Company was incorporated by Letters Patents under the Great Seale of England, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July in the sixteenth yeare of the Raigne of the late King Charles the Second, with power to make Bye Laws which they afterwards made, and the same were confirmed the nineteenth day of November One thousand six hundred sixty and four, under the hands and Seales of the then Lord Chancellor and Lords

Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, pursuant to an Act of Parliament in that case made, amongst which Bye Laws there is one to this effect— That they of the said Company should and might of and amongst themselves make choice and have a Livery for the better service of His Majesty and of the said City and Company.

Which Charter We find was by Order of this Court of the twentieth of September One thousand six hundred sixty and four Inrolled amongst the Records of this City, and the said Company owned as a free Company; but their said Bye Laws not being confirmed till after the Inrollment of their Charter were never brought to this Court for their approbation. Yet, notwithstanding (as several of the Company did affirm to us), the Court of Assistants of the said Company did afterwards from time to time for many years choose Liverymen, being Members of the same Company, who were admitted and sworn and did vote and poll in Elections untill about the time the Franchises of the City were seized into the hands of the late King Charles, and all Elections suspended.

We have examined into the method and manner of making of Liveries, and are of opinion that the sole power of appointing and granting Liveries to the Companies of this City is vested in this Court, as by divers late instances thereof appeared to us, particularly the Distillers, the Glovers, and the Coach and Coach Harness Makers, who all of them had Liveries granted to them by this Court. But as to this Company of Glass Sellers, We do not find, nor do they pretend, that they ever had any grant of a Livery from this Court, nor ever had any precept sent to them to come to the publick Elections, as all other Livery Companies have, nor were ever owned as a Livery Company, and therefore we cannot but conclude that what they have hitherto done in choosing Liverymen and erecting themselves into a Livery Company, by virtue of their

said Bye Law, to be contrary to the Custom of this City, and consequently irregular and void.

Yet, for as much as we are fully satisfied that their proceedings herein were through Inadvertency, and not with design to contest the authority of this Court in granting Liveries, and that we are credibly informed there are divers eminent and worthy Citizens of this City that are only free of that Company and no other, and are a sufficient number to make up a competent Livery, We are humbly of opinion that it will conduce much as well to the state and government of this City as to the encouragement of the Glass Manufactory, which of late yeares is much improved, especially in Flint and Looking Glasses, beyond what is done in any known part of the World, many of the said Manufacturers being free of the said Company, That a Livery be granted to them under the Qualifications and Conditions following, vizt:—

That no Member of that Company that is of the Clothing of any other Company of this City, shall be of the Livery of that Company before he be translated from such other Company openly in this Court, according to the Ancient Custom of this City, and that they be enjoyned to a constant attendance upon the Lord Mayor upon all Public Solemnities, and that they compell no Member of their Company that was before a Freeman of any other Company to be of their Livery, without the voluntary and free consent of such Member. And Lastly, that their Livery shall not at any time exceed Sixty in number; all which, notwithstanding, we humbly submit to the great wisdom of this Honourable Court this twenty-ninth day of April, 1712.

THO. ABNEY,
SAM. STANIER,
CHA. PEERS.

The which Report being openly read was well liked and approved by this Court, and Ordered to be Entred

into the Repertory, and accordingly performed. And it is further Ordered, That the Attorneys in the Outer Court do take care that hereafter Precepts be sent to the said Company of Glass Sellers upon all occasions as to other Livery Companys of this City.

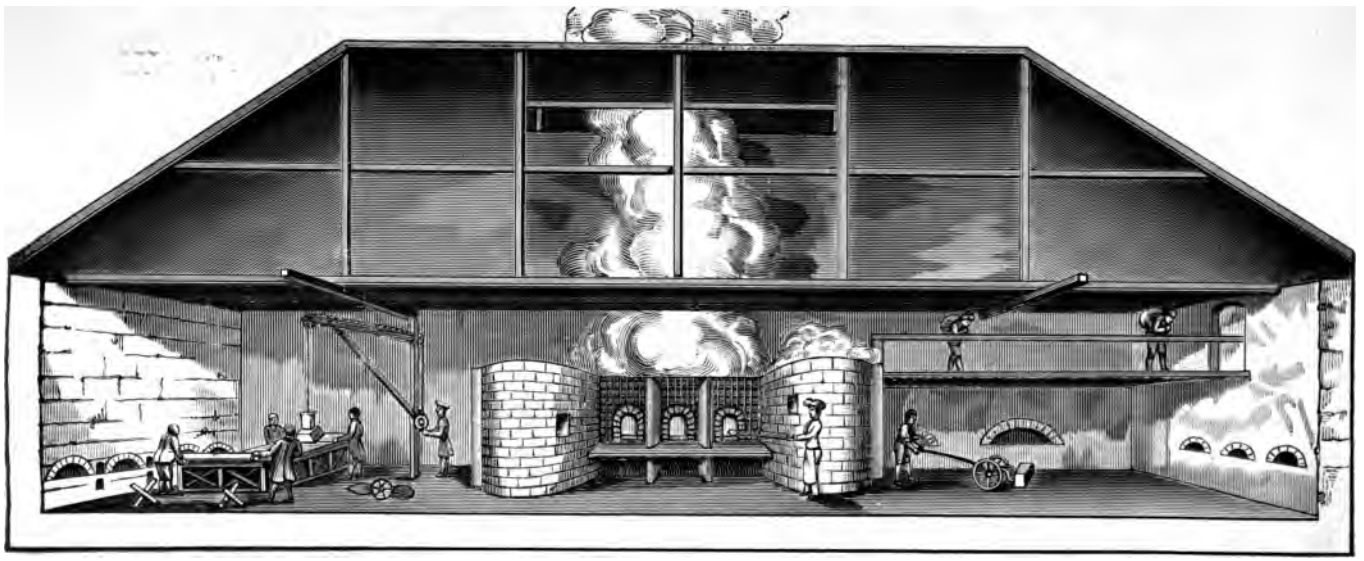
GIBSON.

WHEREUPON, It having been thought fit and necessary to new choose and sweare all the Liverymen of this Company who were formerly chosen and sworne, and paid their Fines, Upon the question put they were new chosen and sworne, and such of them as were then present at the Court of Assistants, held on Wednesday, the 4th day of June, 1712, for that purpose, were sworne, and the rest of the Liverymen of this Company were sworne at subsequent Courts; and upon this Establishment and Revival the said Livery have ever since and do now subsist.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD MAYOR AND COURT OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Humble Petition of the Master, Warden, Assistants, and Comonalty of Glass Sellers of London,

SHEWETH, That your Petitioners were Incorporated by Charter of His late Majesty Charles the 2nd, and Writ of Privy Seal, bearing date at Westminster, the 25th day of July, in the Sixteenth year of His said Majesty's Reign, whereby it was, among other things, granted that they by the Name of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Comonalty of Glass Sellers of London," should, for ever thereafter, be capable in Law to purchase and hold Lands and Goods, and Grant, Let, and Assign the same, have a Common Seal, hold Meetings within the City of London or Suburbs thereof, elect a Master, Two Wardens, and Twelve Assistants, with power for them or the greater part of them to



THE RUNNING OF GLASSES, 1742.

make Bye Laws, to levy Fines under Amercements to their own use, and have a Clerk to hold during their pleasure as by the said Charter appears.

That, by an Order of Your Honorable Court, made on Tuesday, the Sixth day of September, 1664, BATEMAN, Mayor, Upon the Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Comonalty of the said Company, the said Charter was Ordered to be Inrolled by the Town Clerk, and the Chamberlain of this City was Ordered to take Notice of the said Company, as thereby made a free Company of this City, of the Name of Citizens and Glass Sellers of London as by the said Order appears.

That This Honorable Court was, on the Eighth day of May, 1712, pleased to grant unto this Company a Livery, not exceeding Sixty in number, under and subject to certain Qualifications and Conditions, and to direct that the Attornies of the Outer Court should take care that thereafter Precepts be sent to the said Company of Glass Sellers upon all occasions as to other Livery Companies of this City.

That, in pursuance of the said Grant and Order, all the Livery Men of this Company have been ever since and are still Chosen and Sworn.

That the said Company have of late years encreased in the Number and Quality of its Members to upwards of One Hundred, and that the Number of the Livery thereof now amounts to its full compliment of Sixty.

That your Petitioners have received applications from several of their Members who are desirous of taking up the Cloathing thereof, but your Petitioners cannot admit them by reason of the Restriction of their Number to Sixty, as above set forth.

That your Petitioners humbly conceive, that if the Number to which their Livery is thus limited were encreased, it would greatly conduce to the Service, Benefit, and Encouragement of many persons who have served their Apprenticeship to Members of the said

Company, and have become or would become Freemen and Livery Men thereof, to others who have come into the said Company by Patrimony and by Purchase, and also to the Welfare and Honors of this City in the promotion, as well as its Representation in Parliament, as of its Prosperity in Trade and Commerce.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray—

That your Honorable Court would take the premises into their serious consideration, and would be pleased to Order that the Number of the said Livery should be encreased, and that this Honorable Court would be pleased in their wisdom to make such Order in the premises as to this Court shall think fit.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

GARRATT, Mayor.—Tuesday, the first day of February, 1825, and in the Sixth of the reign of George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

The Committee of Privileges did this day deliver into this Court a Report in Writing under their hands on considering the Petition of the Company of Glass Sellers for an increase of Livery to the said Company, which Report was read in these words.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD MAYOR AND COURT OF ALDERMEN.

In obedience to an Order of this Honorable Court of the 30th day of November last, We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being appointed (amongst others) to Examine the Allegations of the Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Glass Sellers of the City of London,

praying for an increase to the Number of their Livery, and to report our Opinion thereon, DO HUMBLY CERTIFY, that we have accordingly met and have Examined into the Allegations, and do find that this Honorable Court on the 8th day of May, 1712, upon a Report of a Committee appointed to consider the Petition of the said Company, did grant a Livery to them, and Order, That no Member of that Company that is of the Clothing of any other Company of this City, shall be of the Livery of that Company before he be translated from such other Company openly in this Court, according to the Ancient Custom of this City. That they be enjoined to a constant attendance upon the Lord Mayor upon all Public Solemnities. That they compel no Member of their Company, that was before a Freeman of any other Company, to be of their Livery without the voluntary and free consent of such Member; and lastly, That their Livery should not at any time exceed Sixty in number.

It further appears to your Committee that the said Company is increasing in respectability, and that many Members thereof are desirous of being admitted to the Livery, whom they cannot accept by reason of the above limitation. Your Committee, therefore, after duly considering thereof, are of Opinion that the complying with the Prayer of their Petition will be beneficial to the said Company, by encouraging and promoting the increase of their Members, And that the Number of their Livery should be increased to One Hundred and Twenty, and should not at any time exceed the same; that the Fine should be Twenty Pounds, together with Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence to the Clerk, and Six Shillings and Eight Pence to the Beadle; and the Master and Wardens of the said Company of Glass Sellers for the time being do return Annually, on or before the 24th day of December, to the Town Clerk's Office, a List of their Livery, with their places of abode, and subject to the several Rules and Orders contained

in the former Grant of 8th May, 1712. All which we submit to this Honorable Court, this first day of February, 1825.

(Signed) R. C. GLYN,
JA$^{S.}$ SHAW,
M$^{W.}$ WOOD.

Which Report was well liked and approved of by this Court, and it is hereby Ordered,

That the Number of the Livery of the said Company of Glass Sellers be increased to One Hundred and Twenty, and not at any time exceed the same, and that the Fine be set at the Sum of Twenty Pounds Sterling, together with Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence to the Clerk, and Six Shillings and Eight Pence to the Beadle; and that the Master and Wardens of the said Company for the time being are hereby required to return Annually, on or before the Twenty-fourth day of December, to the Town Clerk's Office, a correct List of their Livery, with their places of abode.

(Signed) WOODTHORPE.

YARD OF ALE GLASS, SUPPLIED TO ETON COLLEGE.

ETRUSCAN MIRROR FROM VULCI, WITH PHUPHLUNS (BACCHUS), SEMLA (SEMELE), AND APPULU (APOLLO). HALF-SIZE. AFTER A DRAWING BY MR. GEORGE SCHARF.

List of Books relating to the Manufacture of Glass.

1662. The Art of Making Glass. C. Merret. Reprint, 1826, by Sir T. Phillips. London.

1697. De l'Art de Verrerie. Handicquer de Blancourt. Paris. [Translated.] Art of Glass, with the Method of Painting on Glass and Enamelling. 1699.

1752. Ars Vitrarii Experimentalis. Kunckeln. 2 vols., 472 pages. C. Reigels. Frankfort and Leipzig.

1774. Art de la Verrerie de Neri. Merret et Kunckel. 430 pages. Paris.

1784. The Plate Glass Book. London.

1785. Volstandige Glassmacher Kunst. J. Kunckeln. (Reprint.) Nuremburg.

1821. Origin, Progress, &c, of Glass Manufacture. A. Pellatt.

1826. L'Arte Vetraria. First edit., 1612; last, 1817. Translated by Merrett in 1652; last edition of translation, 1826. Antonio Neri.

1830. Manufacture of Glass for Optical Purposes. M. Faraday. Phil. Trans., vol. cxx., p. 1.

1832. Essai sur la Peinture sur Verre ancienne et moderne. E. H. Langlois. Rouen.

1838-56. Histoire de la Peinture sur Verre, &c. (A folio, finely illustrated with chromo-lithographs of French glass.) Lasteyrie. Paris.

1839. Geschichte der Glasmalerei, &c. M. A. Gessert. Stuttgart.

1841. The Decorative Painter and Glazier's Guide. N. Whittock.

1841-4. Vitraux Peints de Saint Etienne de Bourges. Verrières du XIIIe. Siècle. Martin and Cahier.

1845. Treatise on Painted Glass. James Ballantine.

1845. Peinture sur Verre au 19e Siècle. G. Bontemps. Paris.
1847. Hints on Glass Painting. C. Winston.
1847. Treatise on the Manufacture of Porcelain and Glass. (Lardner's Cyclopædia.) G. R. Porter.
1848. History of Stained Glass. Warrington. (Twenty-five coloured plates.)
1848. A Booke of svndry Dravghts. Principally serving for Glasiers, &c. H. Shaw.
1849. Art of Painting on Glass. (Original Treatises, &c.) Mrs. Merrifield.
1849. Book of Ornamental Glazing Quarries. A. W. Franks. (112 tinted plates of painted glass.)
1849. Introduction to the Study of Painted Glass, &c. C. Winston.
1851. Handbuch der Glasmalerei. E. O. Fromberg. Leipsic.
1851. Painting on Glass. (Weale's Series.) M. A. Gessert and E. O. Fromberg.
1855. A Plea for Painted Glass. F. W. Oliphant. Oxford.
1856. Crown and Sheet Glass. H. Chance. Soc. of Arts Journal, vol. 4, p. 222.
1860. Histoire de la Peinture sur Verre en Europe, et particulièrement en Belgique. E. Levy. Bruxelles.
1862. Glas-Fabrikation. W. Stein. Brunswick.
1862. Douze Leçons sur l'Art de la Verrerie. M. E. Peligot. Paris.
1865. Memoirs illustrative of the Art of Glass Painting. C. Winston.
1866. Un Chapitre sur la Verrerie. P. Flamm. Paris.
1867. Different Styles of ancient Painted Glass. C. Winston.
1868. Guide du Verrier. G. Bontemps. Paris.
1870. Marvels of Glass-making in all ages. A. Sauzay.

1871. Catalogue of the Collection of Glass formed by Felix Slade, with Notes on the History of Glass-making. A. Nesbitt. (Printed for private distribution.)

1872. Silicates, Silicides, Glass and Glass Painting. (Cantor Lectures, Society of Arts.) F. Barff.

1873. Histoire de l'Art de la Verrerie dans l'Antiquité. Achille Deville. (Roy. 4to, 112 plates in colours.) Paris.

1874. Die Glas-Industrie, &c. L. Lobmeyer. Stuttgart.

1875. Glas-Fabrikation. Brunswick. N. E. Beurath.

1876. Utilization of Slag (for Glass-making). Journal Soc. Arts, vol. xxviii. (1880), p. 576; Journal Iron and Steel Inst., 1876, p. 453. C. Wood.

1877. Glass and Silicates. (Brit. Manufacturing Industries.) F. Barff.

1878. Glass. (South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks.) A. Nesbitt.

1880. The Manufacture of Glass for Decorative Purposes. H. J. Powell. Soc. of Arts Journal, vol. xxix., p. 546.

1880. Die Glas-Fabrikation. (Bd. 66 of Hartleben's Chemisch-technische Bibliotek.) R. Gerner. Leipsic.

1881. Handbuch der Glass Fabrication. Graeger. 8 vols., 318 pages. B. T. Voight. Weimar.

1882. A History of Design in Painted Glass. N. H. G. Westlake. 2 vols. 4to.

1885. Glass Painting. F. Miller. 116 pages. Wyman. London.

1885. L'art de la Verrerie. Gersbach. Maison Quantin. Paris.

1885. Glass in the Old World. M. A. Wallace Dunlop. (About—no date in book.) 272 pages. Field and Tuer. London.

1886. Methods of Glass Blowing, for Physical and Medical Students. W. A. Shenstone. 86 pages. Rivingtons. London.

1888. Die Fabrikation der fur die Glassmalerei Esmailmaleri und Porclainmalerei geeigneten Farben. Max Muller. 8 vols., 144 pages. B. F. Voigt. Weimar.

1889. Die Fabrikation und Raffinurung de Glases. W. Mertens. 390 pages. A. Hartleben's Verlag. Vienna, Pest, and Leipzig.

1892. Die Kunst der Glass Masse Ardeitung. F. Fischer. 139 pages. Hartleben. Vienna, Pest, and Leipzig.

1894. Abridgments of Specifications. Class 26. Glass, 1877 to 1883. 1*s*. Patent Office, London.

1894. Appert de Henrivaux. Verre et Verrerie. Gauthier Villars. Paris.

1895. Djakonow und Lermantoff. Die Bearbeitung des Glassas auf dem Blasetisch. 154 pages. Friedlander. Berlin.

1896. Histoire de la Verrerie. E. Garnier. 1,574 pages. Tour Mame et Fils.

1896. Abridgments of Specifications. Class 56. Glass, 1884 to 1888. 1*s*. Patent Office, London.

1897. Die Glas-Fabrikation. R. Gerner. 348 pages. Hartleben. Vienna, Pest, and Leipzig.

Bd. iii. Bolley's Technologie.

Historique et Fabrication des Glaces coulées de Saint Gobain. Turgot. Paris.

Spon's Encyclopædia, Article "Glass."

1898. The Romance of Glass Making. By Walter Gandy. Partridge & Co.

Decorative Painting on Textiles, Glass, etc. B. C. Saward.

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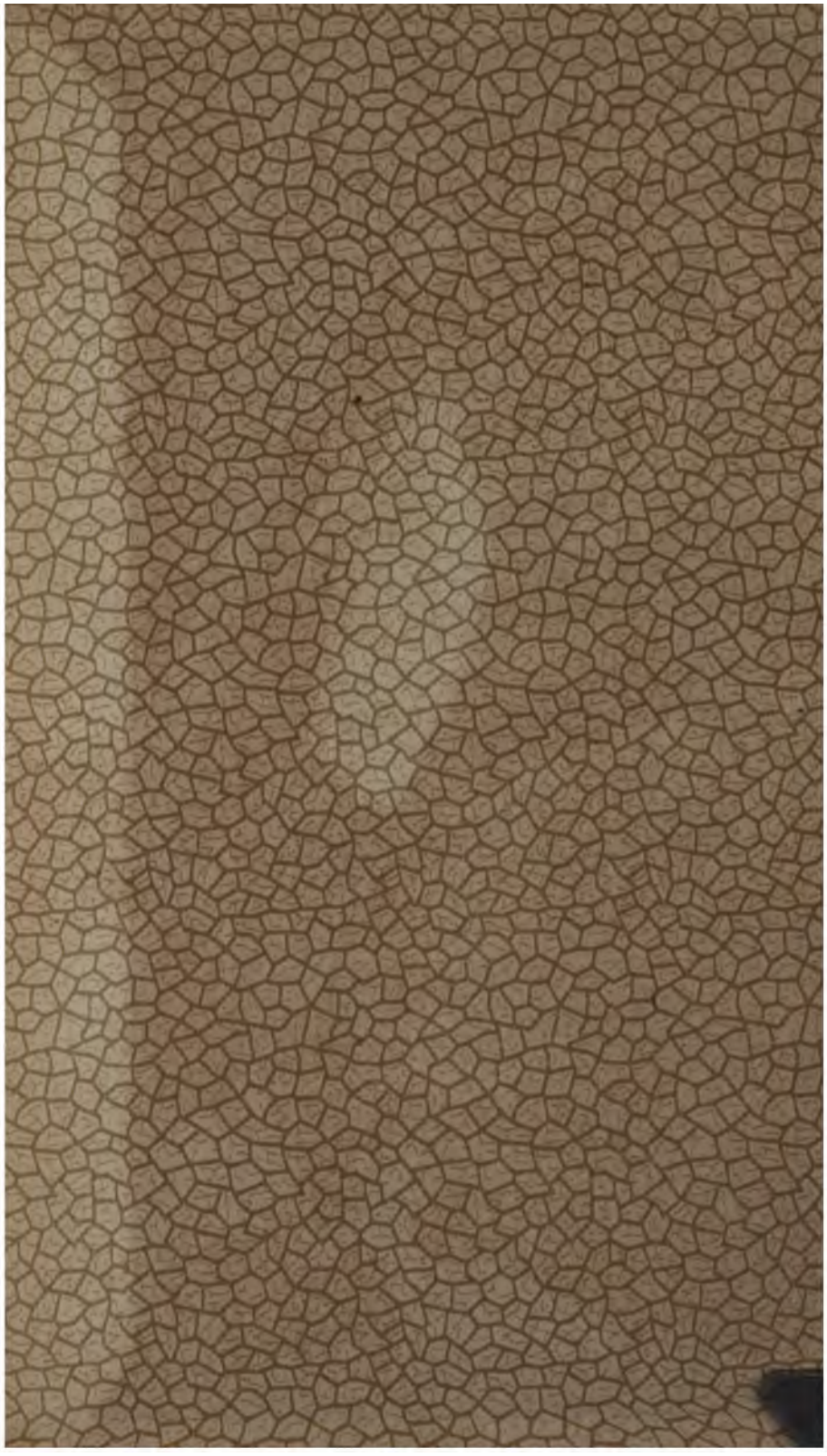
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